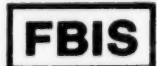


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2 April 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2600



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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2 April 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2600

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

PATASSE'S EXPECTED DEPARTURE--Ange Patasse, Central African member of the opposition, who found refuge a week ago in the Embassy of France in Bangui, will reportedly soon leave the Central African Republic for a third country, it was learned Saturday. Seven unnamed states of the African continent have reportedly already been consulted by France to receive the presumed instigator of the coup d'etat attempt, which took place during the night of 3-4 March, but three of them, it is stated, immediately gave a "categorical refusal."

[Text] [Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Mar 82 p 15]

CSO: 4719/705

## BRIEFS

FRENCH EMISSARY'S MISSION--The former ambassador of France to Togo, Madagascar and the Sudan, Jean-Pierre Campredon is now making a contact mission with the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] to take stock of the situation in the country and concerning Franco-Chadian cooperation. It was pointed out, on 2 March, in the Chadian capital that the French emissary, who had already made a similar mission in July 1981, had gone Sunday to Ati, in the central part of the country, to meet there the Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. For his part, Col Abdelkader Kamougue, vice president of the GUNT, reaffirmed, Tuesday, in Ndjemena that his government had resolved to "settle militarily" the Chadian problem, while deploring the "disorganization" of the governmental troops. Colonel Kamougue, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT], stated in particular in this connection that this "disorganization" was at the origin of the loss of control of Oum Hadjer last Thursday to the benefit of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], supporters of Hissein Habre, 4 days after the conquest of the city by the governmental troops. He added: "The euphoria of victory made our men overlook the necessity of a defensive organization." He made it clear that all the Chadian politico-military factions had contributed to the seizure of Oum Hadjer. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Mar 82 p 8]

CSO: 4719/663

OFFENSIVE RENEWED AGAINST ERITREAN REBELS

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Andre Fontaine: "The 20-Years' War"]

[Text] Since Colonel Mengistu announced the launching of a major campaign against the rebel movements in Asmara on 25 January, violent battles have ensued in Eritrea. Addis Ababa says it is on the verge of eliminating the clandestine forces in rebellion since 1961, whose position appears to be difficult.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) expressed confidence on Tuesday, 23 February, that its forces had killed or wounded 5,000 Ethiopian soldiers on the four fronts on which the battles are being waged.

On that same day, the association of Eritrean students in London echoed the EPLF charges that the government forces are using toxic gases in the province of Tirukruk, near the Sudanese frontier, "with the support of the Soviets, Cubans and Libyan and South Yemenite forces."

There is much talk of Poland and El Salvador. There is sometimes discussion of Turkey and Afghanistan. It even happens that there is talk of Kampuchea. There is hardly ever any discussion, so to speak, of Eritrea. And yet war has been raging here again since the Ethiopian troops launched a campaign against the separatist rebels last 25 January with a view to breaking them once and for all.

And yet the left wing is in power in France, where the spokesmen for the socialists, communists and trade unionists in the CGT [General Confederation of Labor]-CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor]-FEN [National Education Federation]-SNEP [National Primary Education Union]-Sup., expressed their unequivocal "solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Eritrean people" on the occasion of a "solidarity day" at Jussieu University in Paris in December 1978. The same sentiments were expressed in even clearer terms by Michel Jobert, who is a cabinet minister today.

This struggle has lasted 20 years now. In these 20 years imperial Ethiopia has succeeded, by means of force and corruption, in persuading the majority



in the Asmara parliament to accept the conversion of the federal link between Eritrea and Ethiopia established by the United Nations in 1960 into annexation pure and simple. In these 20 years, the fighters on the various liberation fronts have gone forth, with varying success, against troops sent to subjugate them.

Yesterday it was the troops of the Negus, supported by the United States and Israel, and "advised" by their experts. Today it is the troops of Lt Col Mengistu, the "red" Negus, supported by the USSR, Cuba, South Yemen and also--if not to an even greater extent--"advised" by their experts.

In the past the central government forces were accused of using napalm. Today, the EPLF accuses them of using gas.

Twenty years ago, one could dispute whether an Eritrean people truly existed. What did the inhabitants of the plains, widely Christianized, and resembling the inhabitants of the neighboring Tigre like brothers, have in common with those living 2,000 meters lower down in the incubator of the coastal plain Islamized centuries ago by the Arabs and Turks? But Italian colonization contributed to opening up the country to the rest of the world, and to developing education and the infrastructures.

World War II did the rest.

Eritrea was an essential base for the British for the conquest of Ethiopia and the defense of the Near East, and its economy was given substantial impetus as a result. Ethiopia for its part was barely emerging from the Middle Ages. If it was interested in Eritrea, it was not, as one of its governors was to make clear in cynical fashion, because of its people, but solely because it wanted access to the sea, as well as oil, in which the region was believed in the 1960s to be rich.

The result in any case was clear: armed resistance, despite the schisms, spread over the country, and repressive measures were intensified. Its national nature is evidenced by the fact that it survived the change in the regime in Addis Ababa, as well as the withdrawal of the support it received, consecutively or concomitantly, from the USSR, People's China and Colonel Qadhdhafi's Libya. He, furious with the gradual secularization of the movement he had initially thought dedicated to the advance of Islam, did not hesitate last summer, as everyone knows, to conclude a "strategic alliance" with Ethiopia and South Yemen, more secular still, however, since they officially claim affiliation with Marxism-Leninism.

Khartoum too, which had supported the rebels, abandoned them, in exchange for Ethiopia's relinquishing the cause of the Christian rebels in the Sudanese south. Only Somalia never waived in its support of the Eritreans: this should be no surprise, because it could never accept the annexation of Ogaden, with a mainly Somali population, by Addis Ababa. The majority of the Arab countries leaned toward the Eritreans, but were stopped by the principle of respect for the inviolability of the frontiers established during the

colonial period, a principle firmly defended by the Organization of African Unity.

#### An Essential Strategic Position

The Eritreans derive hardly any benefit from the fact that Ethiopia, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has become an essential strategic position for the USSR, where it has amassed enormous stocks of weapons and sent thousands of military "advisors" from the communist countries. In fact, the United States takes great care not to meddle in this situation. There are seemingly two reasons for this position. On the one hand, there is the attitude of Israel, hardly anxious to see a new Arab state established at the mouth of the Red Sea. On the other hand, there is a conviction that since the Soviet model cannot be assimilated by the Africans, the end of Eritrean resistance will lead the Russians sooner or later to withdraw from Ethiopia, as they have already had to do from Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. The Marxists in the EPLF, whose ideology has been sorely tested by the Kremlin's behavior, seem more or less to share this view. From it they draw the conclusion that the Soviets, while helping Colonel Mengistu to score new points against the guerrillas, will not let him triumph completely, for this would remove any justification for their military presence and their constant interference in Ethiopian life.

This approach helps the EPLF to envision the probable results of the present campaign in a somewhat philosophic way, despite the sorrow and the catastrophe it cannot fail to entail. What they would like, however, is for France, whose voice has often been heard recently in support of the rights of man, not to forget the Eritrean cause altogether, and to contribute, as it has done with to Namibia, the Sahara, Central America and the Near East, to the search for a solution to a conflict which is likely to become one of the bloodiest of this era. Mr Cheysson committed an error from this point of view, by agreeing to meet with President Mengistu in Asmara, in other words, the Eritrean capital. And it is only too obvious that the realignment of the French Communist Party with Moscow has forced it from a position of support to one of silence where Eritrea is concerned. There is no justification, moreover, for thinking that the socialists in power today have for their part forgotten the encouragement they gave the Eritreans when they were in the opposition. Now that the storm is raging again over this indomitable people, the time might be right to make this entirely clear to them.

5157

CSO: 4719/651

ETHIOPIA

PMAC PROMOTES SIX MILITARY OFFICERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--The Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) yesterday promoted six senior military officers who have contributed greatly to the struggle made by the Revolutionary Army to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland and defend the revolution by providing leadership at various levels.

The six officers promoted by the PMAC are:

--Comrade Brig. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member, promoted to the rank of Lt. General.

--Comrade Brig. Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, promoted to the rank of Major General.

--Comrade Col Guebreyes Wolde-Hanna, Head of the Main-Political Department of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Revolutionary Army and COPWE Central Committee member, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

--Comrade Col. Abdulahi Oumer, Commander of the "Mekit" Command, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

--Comrade Col. Getachew Gedamu, Deputy Commander of the Eastern Sector Command, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

--Comrade Hussein Ahmed, Deputy Commander of the "Wikaw" Command, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

CSO: 4700/935

## ETHIOPIA

### MINISTRY DENOUNCES UNWARRANTED FOREIGN MEDDLING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Asmarar (ENA)--The Arab League and the French Socialist Party were vigorously condemned here Sunday for meddling in Ethiopia's domestic affairs and deliberately misleading the international public on developments in Eritrea region.

A statement issued by the Red Star Multi-Faceted Campaign in Eritrea region, the Arab League and the French Socialist Party were singled out for particular censure for echoing the baseless propaganda of the secessionist bandits. The statement noted that the traitorous gangs have distinguished themselves as inveterate liars and that certain Western media have been faithfully echoing their claims, however, bankrupt.

The statement recalled a recent claim by one of the separatist groups of having bombarded Asmara Airport and pointed to the amazement expressed by a BBC correspondent over this allegation.

The statement noted that advancing preposterous claims has become an ingrained habit of the secessionist bandits and their patrons, but that no amount of propaganda can in any way arrest, much less reverse, the revolutionary tide or thwart the attainment of the objectives of the Red Star Multi-faceted Campaign in Eritrea region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia has also accused the Arab League yesterday of attempting to undermine the historic unity and territorial integrity of the Ethiopian people and of breaching the cardinal principal of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Commenting on the Arab League's recent communique in which it saw fit to propagate the "outrageous falsehoods and outright lies" of the separatist gangs in Eritrea region, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned the League Secretariat of repeated acts of gross interference in the internal affairs of Socialist Ethiopia. The spokesman noted that despite repeated representations and strong protests by the Ethiopian Government calling on the Secretariat of the League to desist from subversive activities, the Arab League in collusion with international imperialism has continued the "periodic clamour and audacious outbursts against Socialist Ethiopia." This, it was noted, is a mockery of Afro-Arab cooperation.

The League, as a tool of some reactionary Arab regimes which, by their subservience to imperialists, have betrayed the legitimate aspirations of their own peoples, is least qualified to give lessons on self-determination, the spokesman pointed out. "Since the League Secretariat remains totally ignorant of elementary history, it must be stated quite categorically, primarily for its benefit, that no part of the Ethiopian polity nor its people have either been nor could ever be Arab," the spokesman said. The spokesman added that since Eritrea region is no exception, it is rather presumptuous of the League Secretariat "to give private advice, let alone condemn, the conduct of an African sovereign state."

The spokesman reiterated that Ethiopia which throughout the ages has successfully defended its unity and territorial integrity, is not under the tutelage of the Arab League and admonished the league secretariat to concern itself exclusively with Arab affairs. Socialist Ethiopia, it was pointed out, is quite capable of conducting its own affairs without any type of meddling, "least of all by an organization which is notorious for its ineptitude, treachery of the Arab cause and divisiveness of its member states."

Ethiopia, it was stressed, has always been at the forefront in supporting genuine national liberation struggles in Africa and cannot therefore be given lessons on self-determination.

The spokesman went on to state that the principle of self-determination should not be a self-serving instrument for expansionist reactionary regimes that indulge in the romantic dream of grandeur or neo-colonialist designs.

Throughout the chequered history of the nation, it was moreover emphasized, Eritrea region with its diverse nationalities, has shared in the struggle and triumphs of the rest of the country and the people there can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded differently from their compatriots elsewhere in the country.

Eritrea has been and remains firmly bound with the rest of the country by geography, history and culture and other attributes, it was emphasized.

The Spokesman stated moreover that it was preposterous to accuse Ethiopia of employing weapons prohibited by international convention and of which it was first victim, adding: "as Ethiopia strictly abides by her international obligations, she never acquired nor used any such weapons."

For the sake of Afro-Arab cooperation and in the interest of avoiding a serious confrontation between the regional organizations of Africa and the Arab world, the Spokesman said, Socialist Ethiopia urges the League Secretariat and its reactionary members to desist forthwith from interfering in this country's internal affairs. "Should the secretariat fail to heed the call," the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concluded, "Socialist Ethiopia will be compelled to review the whole range of its policies towards the League and the Middle East as a whole."



NATION DISMISSES FRENCH INTERFERENCE AS COLONIAL MENTALITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 2, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia Tuesday expressed surprise and indignation at the "haughty arrogance and colonial mentality" of the French Socialist Party which, in a recent dispatch, is reported to have "condemned" the so-called large-scale offensive in Eritrea region.

Referring to the recent agency dispatch, a spokesman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) said that neither the self-designated socialist party nor its leadership has any right whatsoever to concern itself with the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

"Socialist Ethiopia rejects and vehemently condemns this unwarranted and blatant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign state," the COPWE spokesman declared.

The peoples of Ethiopia and France, the spokesman said, have enjoyed long-standing tradition of friendship, based on mutual respect and equality. "In spite of this," the spokesman went on, the French Socialist Party has recently indulged in the audacious act of trying to be judge and jury in respect of the sovereign acts of Socialist Ethiopia relating to the Multi-faceted Development Campaign now in progress in the northern administrative region of Eritrea."

The action of the French Socialist Party, the COPWE spokesman declared, "is bound to have serious repercussions on Franco-Ethiopian relations for which the government of the French Republic will be held entirely responsible."

The spokesman warned that if France does not heed to the voice of reason and desist from grossly interfering in the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia will have no other option but to review the whole range of its relations with that country.

After noting that Socialist Ethiopia had been one of those countries which welcomed the victory of the French Socialist Party in the last French general election which brought the present government into office, the spokesman said that this positive reaction was based on the conviction that the new



French government would follow an independent foreign policy favourable to the developing countries as well as to global peace, progress and development.

"Instead, the French government is methodically following policies designed towards collaboration with the racist regime in Pretoria and detrimental to the interests of countries like Ethiopia which had counted on its understanding, support and assistance."

The COPWE spokesman highly regretted that, rather than contributing to the efforts the Revolutionary Government is making in nation-building, the French government is acting in a manner prejudicial to the unity and territorial integrity of Socialist Ethiopia.

The spokesman went on to assert that the French government, which purports to have upheld the principles of democracy and claims to have hoisted high the banner of socialism, had, in fact, proved to be working against the interest of Africa and socialism, perhaps owing to the inherited strong colonialist mentality.

The spokesman declared in this connection: "France's subtle attempt to maintain good relations with the apartheid regime of Pretoria, the racist oppressors and exploiters of the broad masses of South Africa, are no less a crime when seen in the light of its contributions of the maintenance of that heinous system."

The spokesman described France's connection with the racist regime of South Africa as sufficient evidence of its colonial bent, and stated that its platitudes were no better than window dressings.

Stressing that France ranks high on the list of arms sellers, the spokesman said that the arms market for France had grown so wide not out of its business professionalism but "out of its sinister ability to exacerbate existing conflicts and fomenting new tensions."

The COPWE spokesman emphatically declared: "Its attempt to misrepresentors and exploiters of the broad Faceted Revolutionary Campaign in the administrative region of Eritrea is such a case in point."

"Socialist Ethiopia strongly feels," said the spokesman, "that France, having failed in its sinister designs to colonize Ethiopia during the Scramble for Africa, has become oblivious to the march of history and the realities of the 20th century."

After declaring that France also seemed to be conveniently forgetting how many times its colonial ambitions towards Ethiopia had been thwarted by the heroic sons and daughters of Ethiopia, the COPWE spokesman stated "if France was so concerned for the welfare of oppressed peoples, as it so gratuitously pretended, it could first allow the peoples that it continues to hold under its colonial domination to accede to independence." In this connection, the spokesman mentioned Mayotte, which is still detached from the Comoros, the Reunion Island and the islands of Glorieses, Juan De Nova, Europa, and

Bassas Da India arbitrarily separated from the Malagasy Republic as being but a few of the many examples.

"It is also ironic that France should be pretending to give a lesson on self-determination to Ethiopia when, as we have just underscored, millions of people are still languishing under its colonial domination for lack of this basic right of which the French Socialist Party has suddenly become the self-designated advocate," the spokesman declared.

"If France does not heed to the voice of reason and desist from grossly interfering in the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia, will have no other option but to review the whole range of its relations with that country," the spokesman concluded.

CSO: 4700/935

## ARAB LEAGUE, FRENCH SOCIALISTS RAPPED FOR INTERFERENCE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Against Interference"]

[Text]

Ethiopia, a country which pursues a policy of peace, good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, strictly adheres to both the OAU and UN charters and all other resolutions governing international relations. Likewise, our country expects reciprocity for its commitment to promote peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and the world at large.

Socialist Ethiopia unflinchingly supports genuine national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere. Because of this, naturally, it is not unexpected that it vigorously opposes countries and organizations following a policy of expansionism and neo-colonial domination.

The Ethiopian people, throughout the ages, have recorded brilliant chapters of gallantry in their resolute defence of the territorial integrity of the Motherland. Their heroic deeds have been repeated by the present revolutionary generation which has been called upon to undertake socialist transformation. Let it be known, to both friends and adversaries, that we will not flinch an inch from our chosen path of socialism. Retrogressive forces are at the moment engaged in fabricating lies in connection with the multi-faceted Red Star Campaign aimed at liberating the broad masses of Eritrea from the captivity of secessionist bandits and effecting the reconstruction of vital infrastructure demolished by these enemies of the people.

There were no stones unturned by reactionary Arab regimes in their abortive attempt to dismember Ethiopia and muffle the popular revolution. As of late, slanderous propaganda has been emanating from the Arab League headquar-

ters designed to undermine the unity and Revolution of Ethiopia. This definitely is a gross interference in our internal affairs. The Arab League claims, echoing the malicious lies of the secessionists, are without an iota of truth.

The Arab League, a tool of reactionary Arab regimes patronized by imperialism, does not represent the genuine aspirations of the Arab masses. Lacking this credential, its pronouncements have no weight whatsoever. Not only the League but also the French Socialist Party has also recently come up with a statement reverberating the baseless propaganda of secessionist bandits, in misrepresentation of the objectives of the current Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region.

A statement issued Sunday by the Red Star Campaign office vigorously condemned both the Arab League and the French Socialist Party for echoing the baseless propaganda of the traitorous gangs.

The statement by the Campaign office further noted that "no amount of propaganda can in anyway arrest, much less reverse, the revolutionary trend or thwart the attainment of the objectives of the Red Star multi-faceted Campaign in Eritrea Region."

On its part, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia accused the Arab League of attempting to undermine the historic unity and territorial integrity of the Ethiopian people and of breaching the cardinal principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Despite repeated representations and strong protests by Socialist Ethiopia calling on the secretariat of the League to desist from subversive activities, the latter, in collusion with international imperialism has continued the "periodic clamour and audacious outburst against Socialist Ethiopia," as the Foreign Ministry statement underlined. Such hostile act no doubt represents a mockery of Afro-Arab cooperation.

Revolutionary Ethiopia cannot tolerate indefinitely acts of meddling in its internal affairs as does the Arab League.

## FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY LASHED ON ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

It is all too clear that the class struggle has been the sole propelling force behind the Ethiopian Revolution which, during the past years of struggle, has scored decisive victories in the political, economic and social spheres of endeavour smashing to smithereens, at every stage, all impediments put in its way by counter-revolutionary enemies. This class struggle which has all along been the main feature of our Revolution essentially forms an integral part of the international struggle being waged between two opposing forces — imperialist forces on the one hand, and progressive forces fighting to uphold the causes of democracy and socialism, on the other.

Historical developments have proved that there always exist progressive and reactionary views in all societies engaged in such a class struggle, the degree of opposition between the two sides gaining increasing intensity with the gradual unfolding of revolutionary developments. No other instance other than the Ethiopian Revolution bears a convincing proof to this fact.

A cursory look at past years of our revolutionary struggle instantly brings to mind that the series of ideological

onslaughts levelled against our Revolution by internal and external forces of reaction, ever since socialism was set as the chosen path of our struggle, has been varied and complex.

### **False Propaganda Campaigns**

Fresh still are in our minds the massive ideological campaigns conducted by counter-revolutionary forces with the view to hoodwinking mass opinion against the authentic concept of socialism. The anti-people elements waged desperate and ceaseless false propaganda campaigns ranging from attempts to liken socialism as a monstrous ideology to shameless character assassination of socialist revolutionaries. In futile attempts to distort the true picture of our revolution, imperialist propaganda campaigns resorted to all sorts of manoeuvre often citing revolutionary measures taken against reactionary enemies as violations of human rights and trying to present developments of the Ethiopian Revolution as unjustifiable.

During the imperialist-coordinated reactionary encirclement of our revolutionary Motherland, the imperialists boasted, through their propaganda campaigns, of having brought the doom of our revolution only to be hu-



miliated before the eyes of the world public after seeing that the Ethiopian Revolution kept standing.

The motives of the forces of reaction are certainly unmistakable. Realizing that unity is the basis from which oppressed masses draw their revolutionary strength, forces of reaction and imperialism incite differences among peoples with the view to expanding the retrogressive ideologies of narrow nationalism and tribal chauvinism.

While posing as "champions" of the concepts of human rights and dignity, they desperately resort to sinister manoeuvres to disunite struggling masses through the dissemination of baseless rumours and calculated propaganda campaigns.

### **Unfounded Claims**

No wonder, imperialist and reactionary enemies are currently engaged in a massive ideological warfare against our revolution through their mass media and their class allies embedded in the different strata of our society. Reactionary campaigns to advance the causes of individualism and selfishness when we talk of socialism and collective prosperity, their teachings of narrow nationalism when we uphold the cause of proletarian internationalism, and their desperate attempts in support of secessionist ideas when we talk of socialist patriotism are only a few instances of the imperialist-instigated ideological warfare levelled against our Revolution at present. In keeping with their traditional policies based on the dissemination of falsehood and fabrications of

mean rumours, enemies of our Revolution are again set in echoing unfounded claims coined by secessionist bandits in Eritrea region. It is indeed astonishing that these imperialist mass media and other reactionary quarters should undertake such mean acts of international treachery at a time when our revolutionary liberation army is cracking down on the separatist bandits in a decisive struggle to totally crush secessionist movements in the region. Only a couple of days ago, an organization calling itself the Arab League issued a statement in which it once again manifested its reactionary characteristics by justifying baseless rumours spread by the bandits that Ethiopia is using poison gas in the struggle against the secessionist movements.

In a related development, the ruling socialist party of France, quite oblivious of the fact that the French government is ill-reputed for encircling developing countries with military bases, issued a statement in which it presented a gross distortion of facts in connection with the decisive struggle waged by our revolutionary liberation army to safeguard the unity, territorial integrity and revolution of Ethiopia.

### **Unwarranted Interference**

In a recent dispatch, the French Socialist Party is reported to have "condemned" the so-called large-scale offensive in Eritrea region. A spokesman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), said in this connection that neither the self-designated socialist party nor its leadership



has any right whatsoever to concern itself with the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia. The spokesman declared that Socialist Ethiopia rejects and vehemently condemns this unwarranted and blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The spokesman expressed surprise that in spite of the long-standing tradition of friendship, mutual respect and equality that existed between France and Ethiopia, the French Socialist Party should indulge in the audacious act of trying to be judge and jury in respect of the sovereign acts of Socialist Ethiopia relating to the Multi-Faceted Development Campaign now in progress in the northern administrative region of Eritrea.

The action of the French Socialist Party, the COPWE spokesman declared, is bound to have serious repercussions on French-Ethiopian relations for which the Government of the French Republic will be held entirely responsible.

### **Acts of Treachery**

It is indeed saddening to note that Western media and certain governments should try to justify unfounded claims advanced by the secessionist bandits whose reactionary policies have all along been based on lies and

fabrications. Among the latest such fabrications was, for instance, a claim by the separatist bandits to have destroyed the Yohannes IV Asmara Airport although these claims were instantly laid bare by a correspondent of the BBC.

That reactionary quarters should indulge in such mean acts of treachery without taking into consideration the weight of opinion of the people of Asmara and its environs singularly attests to the fact that they are completely blind-folded against realities.

Slanting of truths may bring forth temporary benefits but continuous fabrications of lies can by no means hinder the eventual revelation of truths. The revolutionary leadership and people cannot remain indifferent when separatist bandits and their allies are launching a coordinated propaganda campaign against the unity of our revolutionary motherland, peace and the well-being of the entire working people of Ethiopia.

Undaunted by the massive propaganda campaigns of counter-revolutionary forces, the Ethiopian Revolution will march ahead towards the eventual realization of its fundamental objectives to attain unity, equality, prosperity and to construct socialism.

TALKS ON STRENGTHENING ETHIO-CONGOLESE RELATIONS IN PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Discussion on ways of strengthening relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Congo are in progress here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ethiopian side is led by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, and the Congolese side by Comrade Bierre Nze, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Head of External Relations Department and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The talks are aimed at strengthening relations between the peoples of the two countries and create strong ties in their common struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces.

They are follow up to the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries, held at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned countries in Havana towards strengthening bilateral relations.

At the opening of the talks Comrade Dr Feleke pointed out that although geographically Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Congo are located wide apart they pursue a common stand opposed to imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. He said the discussions will review the present state of relations between the two countries and chart out future course that would contribute greatly to strengthening these existing relations and common stands.

Comrade Dr Feleke underlined the necessity for strengthening relations and solidarity between the two countries, especially in view of the atrocities being perpetrated by imperialism at present to muffle the revolutions of the two countries in collaboration with reactionary countries in the surrounding areas.

Comrade Nze on his part pointed out that the masses of the Republic of Congo very well know the heroic anti-imperialist stance of the Ethiopian masses and that especially after the upsurge of the Revolution, the victories scored by the Ethiopian people in their struggle against imperialism and forces of reaction has won international admiration.

The two foreign ministers later apprised each other of the objective conditions and foreign policies of the countries.

## ETHIOPIA

### CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LEADER OF CONGO

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Arm, yesterday afternoon received a message sent by Comrade Colonel Denis Sasso Nguesso, the President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The message was presented to the Comrade Chairman by Comrade Pierre Nze, the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, at a ceremony held at the Asmara Palace.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nze expressed confidence that his visit to Socialist Ethiopia would contribute to the efforts being exerted by his country to familiarize the Congolese people with the experiences of the victorious Ethiopian Revolution and that it would also strengthen the existing friendly relations between the People's Republic of the Congo and Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Nze lauded the progress made by Socialist Ethiopia in the political, economic and social fields and condemned the false propaganda disseminated by the Western media.

Comrade Nze later assured the Revolutionary leader that he would convey to the people and the government of the Congo on the correct picture that he has gathered about the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution and particularly about northern Ethiopia.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam on his part declared that the talks he made with Comrade Nze on international issues, the African continent and other pertinent topics were beneficial to the relations of the two countries and the common policies they pursue.

The unfounded propaganda spread by some western news media against the popular revolution will go bankrupt as the revolution continues to win victories and as truth continues to prevail, Comrade Chairman Mengistu observed.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Legesse Wolde Mariam, the Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the Republic of Zaire and Comrade Charles S.H. Mollomb, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Nze was presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam by Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, Special Aide to the Chairman and COPWE Central Committee member.

Earlier on his arrival at the Yohannis Fourth Asmara International Airport, Comrade Nze was welcomed by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative of Eritrea region, and Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tensae, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region.

CSO: 4700/935

## MASSES IN HAMASSIEN UNDERTAKE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Members of the Shiket kebele peasants' association in the Dur locality in the southern part of Hamassien, Eritrea region, are pooling efforts towards the construction of a 200,000 cubic metre water dam.

Taking part in the self-help scheme are some 1,300 of the association's members and their families. The chairman of the association, Comrade Woldeyesus Elfa, said the project will be completed within four months.

Comrade Woldeyesus said when completed the project, began some 45 days ago, will irrigate 25 hectares. He also noted that the association plans to build another dam.

The ministry of Agriculture prepared the project which is being executed through the food for work programme. The Ministry provides food grain to those deployed in the work.

The Shiket kebele peasants association has 630 members and there are plans to transform it into a producers' cooperative, according to the chairman. Comrade Woldeyesus said units of the Revolutionary Army in the area are helping the peasants providing free labour and while at the same time stabilizing the situation in that part of the region.

Comrade Woldeyesus recalled how the secessionist bandits used to abduct youth in the area and so hindered development and said the launching of the Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign spells the final doom of the traitorous bandits. He pointed out that the peasantry, the major beneficiary of the Red Star Campaign, will undertake any and all sacrifice needed to ensure the success of the programme.

Meanwhile, peasants' associations in the Adi-Gembelo-Salae zone are actively engaged in building terrace dams through the food for work programme and are pooling resources towards communal work.

Since there is noticeable scarcity of water in most parts of Eritrea region, major efforts are underway to dam water during the rainy season for use in the dry season. The effort is undertaken under the guidance and help of the area office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Comrade Tesfu Reda, chairman of the regional peasants' association, visited the dams under construction and said the peasant masses in Eritrea are committed more than ever before to defend the peace and stability brought to this part of the country at tremendous sacrifice.

and reactionary forces which felt perturbed by the tempo and momentum of the popular revolution, the Ethiopian broad masses have emerged victorious. He made particular note of the massive reconstruction and development campaign now underway in Eritrea region where a secessionist movement had been nurtured by powers with vested interest in a weak and dismembered Ethiopia.

Comrade Wolle Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade, was on hand to explain areas of Ethio-Congolese cooperation in the area of trade and communications.

CSO: 4700/935



## ETHIOPIA

### CONGOLESE OFFICIAL INSPECTS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Assela (ENA)--Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Head of its External Relations Department and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, Thursday inspected different development projects in Arssi region accompanied by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member.

The two officials were accompanied during the tour by Comrade Ambassador Legesse Wolde-Mariam of Socialist Ethiopia to the People's Republic of Congo, members of the delegation of Comrade Pierre Nze and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Nze and Comrade Dr Feleke were accorded a warm and comradely welcome at a locality 30 kms outside Assela town by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Arssi region, Comrade Geleta Gemechu, Chief Administrator of the region, members of the Regional COPWE Executive Committee and representatives of the ministries in the region.

Later the guest and Comrade Dr Felcke were briefed on the overall condition of the peasants' service cooperative of Itteya locality by Comrade Feye Arshe, Chairman of the Cooperative. They then proceeded to the Arssi Rural Development Unit where they also received explanations augmented by charts on the Agency's activities in the agricultural and other developmental endeavours.

In a statement at the end of the tour, Comrade Nze lauded the activities of the broad masses of Ethiopia in the political, economic and social fields and their efforts to defend the gains of the Revolution. He declared that the achievements were a source of encouragement to and set a good example for African brothers.

Comrade Nze and Comrade Dr Feleke returned to Addis Ababa later in the afternoon.

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## EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN WOLLEGA OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Nekempte (ENA)--Educational facilities in Wollega region have doubled since the upsurge of the Popular Revolution in 1974, according to statistical review given by the authorities.

The ENA office here learnt from an interview with officials of the Regional Schools Administration Office that the number of students, teachers and schools rose from 82,201 to 328,911 from 1,602 to 4,657 and from 381 to 1,638 respectively since the upsurge of the Revolution. The number of evening schools students has likewise remarkably increased.

Kindergartens which did not exist in this region prior to 1974, are now being established in rural as well as urban centres and catering to a growing number of children so far, 36 of them have been opened throughout the region with a total enrolment of 3,174.

Students are also encouraged to follow labour education which includes the participation of students in production-oriented activities. This programme in particular has enabled students to contribute labour services valued at over 70,000 Bir.

Vocational training centres have been opened in Arjo, Ghimbi, HoroGudur, Kelem and Nekempte provinces through public-government funds amounting to 137,824 Birr. Construction work on five similar other facilities is underway in Assossa province while eight centres have already started rendering services. So far, 927 adults have graduated in various vocational skills from those centres.

The polytechnic school in Nejo graduated 24 students in auto-mechanics and carpentry at the end of the last academic year.

The plan for the current academic year includes the construction of 28 elementary schools, of which the work on 17 buildings has been completed.

The teachers' training institute, opened here three years ago at a cost of 2,500,000 Birr, has so far graduated 1,090 teachers and 597 others are due to graduate.

The radio broadcasting centre installed in Ghimbi was also commended for the role it plays in disseminating educational programmes in health, politics, agriculture both in Amharic and Oromigna nine hours every day. The broadcast covers parts of Illubabor, Kaffa, Gojjam and Shoa, it was learnt.

In the Literary Campaign, 339,602 adults followed the last five phases and the cooperation of the people in the Campaign in contributing in cash and kind was noteworthy. A total of 312 public reading rooms were opened throughout the region since the launching of the Literacy Campaign.

The financial donations volunteered by the local populace towards the improvement of educational facilities and the widening opportunities for learning amounts to 3,075,590 Birr. The fund was channeled towards the purchase of school equipment, teaching aids, books and transport expenses.

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SEMINARS ON WORKERS' CONTROL COMMITTEES HELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Assab

Addis Ababa (ENA)--Most of the seminars which were underway in several parts of the country to deliberate on the implementation of the proclamation on the working people's control committee have wound up, according to reports reaching here.

The three-day seminar held in Assab to seek ways of speeding up the implementation of the proclamation on control committees closed Sunday.

Explanations were given on the activities of anti-people elements and counter-revolutionaries to disrupt the economic reconstruction programme in the area and the embezzlement of 47,000 Birr in some government and mass organizations in Assab town.

In addition to revenues of upwards to 250,000 Birr which should have been collected by mass organizations, over 3 million Birr remains uncollected from private and government agencies to the disadvantage of the Assab Town Council, it was pointed out.

It was also reported during the seminar that Sunday commodities are being stolen while being imported and exported due to lax customs inspection at the port.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Esheta Alemu, alternate member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE representative for Assab province, declared that control committees are a prerequisite for stamping out corruption which is a tool of anti-revolutionary elements. He urged the participants to be fully prepared for the implementation of the proclamation on the establishment of the control committee of the working people and the special peoples court attached to it.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Belai Bitew, the Administrator of Assab province and member of the provincial COPWE Executive Committee, and representatives of government and mass organizations.

## Nekempte

Meanwhile, a three-day seminar on the implementation of the same proclamation was closed in Nekempte yesterday by Comrade Nigussie Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollega region.

The participants pledged to pay every sacrifice for the successful attainment of the objectives of the anticorruption campaign. They also expressed their readiness to translate into deeds the Asmara Manifesto and collect government taxes in time.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Assazine Bayissa, the Chief Administrator of Wollega region, regional COPWE Executive Committee members, representatives of government and mass organizations, provincial administrators and members of the Revolutionary Police.

## Arba Minch

The two-day seminar which was conducted in Arba Minch, Gamo Goffa region, also wound up Sunday following a pledge by the participants to protect government property in line with the recently issued anti-corruption proclamation.

## Gondar

Meanwhile a three-day seminar ended in Gondar after firm commitments were made to fight corruption in all its forms and collect government taxes in time and in full. Participants at a regional seminar held in Gondar were given a thorough briefing on the extent of embezzlement and pilfering that has been taking place in the region during post-revolution period.

Closing the seminar, Comrade Melaku Tefera, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Gondar region, said no economic breakthrough could be made unless the scourges of corruption and waste are effectively tackled and agricultural research organized.

An exhibition based on industrial and agricultural research organized in connection with the three-day seminar was opened Sunday by Comrade Melaku Tefera.

Speaking on the occasion Comrade Lt Mekuria Wolde-Mariam, Head of the Political Department of the Regional Police and Chairman of the Exhibition's Preparatory Committee, said that the exhibition would give lessons to the public on wild-life and forest conservation, curbing illicit trade and protecting government property.

The exhibition depicts the various faces of embezzlement in the region and reveals that upwards of 327,000 Birr has been embezzled from government institutions. It notes that 176 cases of embezzlement have been brought up at the courts.

The exhibition will stay open for a month and will be seen by representatives of mass and government organizations of the province of the region.

In Nekempte, Comrade Negussie Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollega region, told 400 participants of a similar seminar that the national resolve to build a socialist economy could be realized only if every Ethiopian discharges his or her share of responsibility.

Comrade Neguissie declared that anti-people elements have caused enormous damage to the economic development of the region and that some are still engaged in this corrupt practice. He pointed out that the former employee of the Inland Revenue Office in Assossa was arrested recently and is being interrogated on charges of misappropriating 40,000 Birr.

Comrade Negussie reported that a certain merchant in Ghmbi town was accused of trying to evade payment of taxes amounting to 360,000 Birr while twelve workers of the Bereda Agricultural Centre were caught redhanded while trying to defraud the organization of 91,000 Birr.

Comrade Negussie further disclosed that 178,201 Birr was embezzled by former UDA office bearers in the six provinces of the region and said the case is soon to appear in court.

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## MASSES IN HAMASSIEN UNDERTAKE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

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Comrade Woldeyesus recalled how the secessionist bandits used to abduct youth in the area and so hindered development and said the launching of the Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign spells the final doom of the traitorous bandits. He pointed out that the peasantry, the major beneficiary of the Red Star Campaign, will undertake any and all sacrifice needed to ensure the success of the programme.

Meanwhile, peasants' associations in the Adi-Gembelo-Salae zone are actively engaged in building terrace dams through the food for work programme and are pooling resources towards communal work.

Since there is noticeable scarcity of water in most parts of Eritrea region, major efforts are underway to dam water during the rainy season for use in the dry season. The effort is undertaken under the guidance and help of the area office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Comrade Tesfu Reda, chairman of the regional peasants' association, visited the dams under construction and said the peasant masses in Eritrea are committed more than ever before to defend the peace and stability brought to this part of the country at tremendous sacrifice.

ROLE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTER HIGHLIGHTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Woubetu Taye]

[Text] The National Productivity Centre (NPC), an establishment under the Ministry of Industry, aims at providing much needed skilled manpower to various enterprises. It also organizes upgrading courses for those who are skilled.

The NPC is being assisted in its venture by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Office (ILO). Currently six international experts are working in the centre. The centre also cooperates with other international and bilateral organizations in running regional and national programmes. The International Centre for running Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) from Yugoslavia and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) are among those with whom it has cooperated to conduct training programmes and workshops.

In its endeavour to meet its responsibilities, NPC has faced two major problems: The major one is to get experienced Ethiopians to assume trainers' positions. The other shortcoming is the absence of training space, such as conference rooms and halls for the management of training programmes. At present programmes are conducted by renting rooms from hotels. Inconvenience has been created at times because hotel rooms were not available when required. Thus NPC had to reduce the number of programmes it planned, it was disclosed.

Besides training staff from corporations and factories under the Ministry of Industry, trainees also came from the Ministries of State Farm, Agriculture, Domestic Trade and Transport and Communications.

The training programmes last from one week up to four months. The longer course involve practical work assignments in enterprises. The programmes are in the fields of general management, material management, supervisory training, materials management, management accounting, financial management, personnel management, production management, maintenance management, marketing and distribution management.

In-Plant Training

In-plant training programmes in the technical fields are at present conducted in many industrial establishments to upgrade the skills of maintenance

workers as well as production workers. The field in which training is given are: training methodology, general mechanics, electricity, textile technology and leather processing.

At its Lideta vocational training workshop, NPC trains workers from different organizations in automechanics, metal technology, general mechanics, electricity, building, woodwork and leather technology.

In addition to the regular programmes, NPC has conducted several emergency training sessions in cooperation with the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC). The programmes were meant to meet the extremely urgent demands to fulfil the development campaign programmes. Consequently, with carefully planned and executed programmes, maintenance technicians, junior accountants and storekeepers were trained during the last two years.

The centre's experts have developed and utilized an effective training methodology known as "Training for Results" in order to make sure that the training received has been used to bring results in the work place. Feedback has proven that the methodology has been successfully applied.

NPC was created in 1975 by a merger of the former Centre for Entrepreneurship and Management (CEM) and the National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme (NIVTS) with the aim of fulfilling the objectives of developing and upgrading managerial and technical skills of workers in public enterprises. It also aims at assisting public enterprises to introduce modern management techniques in their respective establishments and improve their efficiency and achieve a higher level of productivity.

To upgrade the skills of top, middle, and lower level managers and also improving the technical skills of industrial workers NPC organizes training courses, conferences and seminars for personnel from the productive sector of the economy. It also provides advisory and consultancy services to enterprises so that they would increase their efficiency and productivity. Surveys, enquiries and research are also undertaken in its field of embarkment.

Talking about NPC's achievements, from 1975 until June 1981, a total of 7,224 persons have participated in its training programme. In the current year from July 1981 to June 1982, a total of 1,400 are expected to complete training programmes. This will bring the total number of trainees to 8,624. Outside Addis Ababa, programmes are conducted in Bahr Dar, Debre Berhan, Dire Dawa, Wonji and Asmara. Continuous programmes are being conducted in Asmara since the last two years, after factories there started operating.

CSO: 4700/935

## NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTER TRAINS PERSONNEL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The National Productivity Centre (NPC) was established in 1975 by a merger of the former Centre for Entrepreneurship and Management (CEM) and the National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme (NIVTS).

The tasks entrusted to NPC are the development and upgrading of managerial and technical skills of workers in public enterprises and assistance to public enterprises introduce modern management techniques in their respective establishments. This would help improve their efficiency and achieve a higher level of productivity.

This was disclosed by Comrade Kebede Ali, general manager of NPC in a recent interview.

After the advent of our socialist revolution, the major manufacturing, distributing and service giving organisations were nationalized. Many of these private enterprises were owned by entrepreneurs who possessed some technical skills. During the feudo-bourgeois regime these enterprises were not keen in training and upgrading the skills of the nationals working with them, according to Comrade Kebede.

After nationalization, many expatriate staff left the country thus causing an acute shortage of skilled manpower. That is why the activities of NPC became of crucial importance at this stage of the national economy development, the general manager stated.

To fulfil its objectives of upgrading the skills of top, middle and lower managers, organizes training courses, conferences and seminars for personnel from the productive sector of the economy. It also provides advisory and consultancy services for their efficiency and productivity. Surveys, enquiries, and research are undertaken in its field of embarkment, Comrade Kebede added.

### In-Plant Training

"In-plant training programmes are conducted at present in many industrial establishments mostly in the technical fields. This is mainly to upgrade the skills of maintenance workers as well as production workers," the general manager further stated.

In its vocational training workshop at Lideta, NPC conducts training programmes lasting up to six months in automechanics, metal technology, general mechanics, electricity, building, woodwork and leather technology, it was disclosed.

Moreover, NPC has conducted several emergency training sessions in cooperation with the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC). The idea of the crash programmes was first developed in NPC to meet the extremely urgent demands to fulfil the development campaign programme, according to Comrade Kebede.

Speaking of NPC's achievement, Comrade Kebede Ali said that from 1974 until June, 1981, a total of 7,224 persons took part in training programmes. This year 1,400 persons are expected to complete training thus bringing the total number of those who were trained to 8,624.

Follow-up information on the first graduates two years ago indicates that they are effective in their work. Outside of Addis Ababa, programmes are conducted in Bahr Dar, Debre Berhan, Dire Dawa, Wonji and Asmara.

Continuous programmes are being carried out in Asmara since the last two years after factories there became operational, the general manager revealed.

#### "Training for Results"

To make sure that the training received has been used to bring results in the work place, an effective training methodology known as "Training for Results" has been developed and utilized by the centre's experts, Comrade Kebede disclosed.

The centre is making a study to increase its activities. Building is under construction to increase the vocational training capacity. A new workshop to teach shoe technology will start shortly for the first time in the country. Other new programmes such as maintenance welding and the reconditioning of spare parts are on the pipe line, Comrade Kebede concluded.

CSO: 4700/935



WORKERS EXPRESS DETERMINATION FOR HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Workers engaged in the industrial sector of the economy yesterday expressed their determination to pay every sacrifice for the current economic construction endeavour and for the implementation at all levels of the working people's control committee.

The workers expressed their stand in a joint statement issued at the conclusion of a two-day seminar which convened at the National Lottery Hall here in connection with the new work directives conducive to improved management and centralized control being introduced by the Ministry of Industry.

The participants of the seminar reaffirmed that they would translate into deeds the directives and decisions aimed at fulfilling COPWE's objectives and at ensuring the establishment of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

The workers also noted that they would look after the up-keep and maintenance of the production implements in the industrial sector and that they would gear their creative capabilities towards the production campaign.

In addition, the workers expressed their readiness to meet production quotas in accordance with the development campaign and to eliminate unnecessary waste as well as to carry out their responsibilities with utmost diligence.

Further they declared their preparedness to carry out in the industrial sector the aims of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign which is being implemented in accordance with the determined directive of the Revolutionary Leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

The session was highlighted by a presentation of prizes by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Industry and COPWE Central Committee member to four national corporations which registered significant contributions in production, foreign exchange savings and economic self-sufficiency during the three years of the development campaign.

A certificate and a special prize was also presented to Comrade Tadesse Daddi who produced a production implement on the basis of his creative skills.

The corporations which received certificates and prizes are the National Textiles, the National Leather and Shoes and the Ethiopian Sugar Corporations as well as factories in Eritrea region.



## GENERAL REYA MEETING UNDERWAY IN JIMMA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

**JIMMA (ENA) —** A two-day general meeting of members of Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) in Jimma town opened here yesterday at the auditorium of Higher One *kebele* five Urban Dwellers' Association.

Attending the meeting which will review the achievements of youth in the town in the economic, political and social fields are office-bearers of the town's REYA executive, control and discipline committees and REYA representatives of educational institutions.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Shita Belachew, Head of COPWE's Organisational Affairs for Jimma town and its environs, said that pro-

per agitation should be conducted among the youth of the country so that they would fully appreciate the dignity of labour and properly realise the benefits of education. He called on the participants to prepare REYA members for the task of effectively participating in social, economic, cultural and political activities.

Comrade Girma Etafa, Chairman of REYA in Jimma town, submitted a report to the meeting on the association's performance up to now.

A pictorial and book exhibition aimed at motivating the youth to devote their energies for economic construction was inspected by the participants, who also attended a revolutionary drama presented by the young artistic troupe of Higher One *kebele* seven Urban Dwellers' Association.

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## PARTICIPANTS REAFFIRM READINESS TO IMPLEMENT PROCLAMATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**ASMARA (ENA) —** Representatives of government agencies and mass organizations in Eritrea region reaffirmed their readiness here yesterday to pay every sacrifice to implement the Proclamation on Workers' Control Committee and the Special Court attached to it and to the struggle in the fight against corruption and wastefulness.

The representatives of institutions of production and distribution, mass organizations, governmental departments, administrative units and the Revolutionary Army made the pledge in the resolution they adopted at the end of the three-day seminar on the implementation of Eritrea region of the Proclamation on Workers' Control Committee and the Special Court attached to it.

The participants deliberated during the seminar on financial and property management, collection and utilization

of funds, on courts and newly issued penal laws auditing, coordination of the activities of service giving institutions and on the proclamation establishing workers' control committee and the special court.

After the deliberations, the participants also pledged to pay every sacrifice for the implementation of the Asmara Manifesto of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign.

At the closing session of the seminar, Comrade Amahayes Zewdie, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the Regional COPWE Organizational Affairs, spoke on the proclamations issued in connection with the working people's control committee and the special court.

Extensive discussions were held during the three-day seminar taking certain government departments, service and mass organizations as examples

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DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES STEPPED UP IN JIMMA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Jimma (ENA)--the urban dwellers' associations and the municipal office of this town are registering remarkable achievements in development-oriented undertakings.

A recent report from the town reveals that most of the 20 urban dwellers' associations here are rendering valuable services to the inhabitants by building assembly halls, kindergartens, cooperative shops, market places and recreational facilities.

Notable among these is the construction of an assembly hall at a cost of 54,196 Birr by kebele 5 higher 1 which can accommodate 700 people.

The municipal office of the town on its part has built at a cost of 36,010 Birr a number of grain stores and marketing stalls, two public toilets, five fruit shops at a cost of 20,000 Birr, and is catering to the needs of a total of 1,000 destitute children and the aged.

The municipal office has also built a volleyball, handball and basketball fields at a cost of 89,817 Birr, has constructed a number of low-cost houses to alleviate the problem of housing and has undertaken efforts to repair the town's roads, and sewerage facilities.

The office also contributed a total of 30,000 Birr to equip three schools in the town and the Gibe Hall with the necessary materials. It has in addition built a new school with 98,000 Birr and has bought new vehicles for the town's abattoir and ambulance service.

In a related development, peasant association members of Dano district, Jibat Metcha province of Shoa region, recently built a 70 km feeder road. The network will open hitherto inaccessible but potentially very productive areas of the district.

In Tegulet Bulga province, also Shoa region, peasants ploughed 10 hectares of land for an adult training centre in Abichu district.

Members of a basic REYA unit in and around the Metehara Sugar Factory complex in Yerer Kereyu province, Shoa region, collected 900 quintals of sugar during a recent two-day work campaign. The youth also mounted a sanitation drive in the locality.

In Hararghe province, members of a building construction project in Jijjiga provided free labour towards the establishment of a kindergarden. The 80-member volunteer force has moreover pledged to contribute towards any development oriented effort in the area.

In Sinana district, Mendeyo province of Bale region, members of the Shele Peasants' Village recently collected 400 quintals of barley belonging to families of militiamen serving on the fronts.

Varying degrees of self-help are also reported to be locally initiated in other parts of the country.

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## REVOLUTION SAID TO TRANSFORM PEASANTRY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Over 80 per cent of the people of Ethiopia are engaged in agriculture and over 70 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) comes from this sector. Agricultural products are also the main foreign exchange corners. Despite all these facts, Ethiopian agriculture had for long remained backward. The factors attributed to the backwardness of this sector of the economy are the age-old agricultural implements, the fragmented peasant holdings and low productivity. Peasant holdings, for instance, accounted for 98 per cent of the country's food production.

The archaic and backward feudal production relations in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia had impeded the development of the forces of production.

According to studies carried out in eight regions the percentages of tenants in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia were as follows:

Region	% of forced tenants
Arssi	52%
Gamo Goffa	48%
Hararghe	54%
Illubabor	75%
Kaffa	62%
Shoa	67%
Wollega	59%
Wollo (in part)	41%

(taken from a bulletine--Ethiopian Revolution, Fifth Anniversary Sept. 1979).

This indicates that on the average, 53 per cent of the peasant farmers in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia were tenants.

During the feudo-bourgeois past, the peasant was required to give up as much as 75 per cent of his produce to the landlord as annual rent. As a result, the peasants were forced to live in a state of poverty. In addition, peasants were deprived of their political and social rights. They are also deprived of social services including education and health facilities. Illiteracy was rampant in the rural areas and as a result of malnutrition and inadequate medical services the death tolls were alarmingly great.

## Merciless Exploitation

In the face of the merciless exploitation and oppression the Ethiopian peasants had been subjected too for long, the broad masses had on various occasions expressed their grievances against the old order. The 1960s were characterized by repeated peasant uprisings in Bale, Sidamo, Gojjam, etc. In the course of the uprisings, quite a good number of peasants were brutally massacred by the feudal landlords in collaboration with the feudo-bourgeois regime.

The revolutionary slogan "Land to the Tiller" had for long been echoed by the progressive section of the society; progressive students in the country had vigorously supported land reforms in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia. In the process progressive students had been banished, maimed or even executed.

The age-old demand of the rural masses and the progressive section of the society came to be a reality in the course of the February, 1974, popular revolution. The nationalization of rural land on March 4, 1975 is particularly a positive move. After the proclamation, peasants have been liberated from feudal bondage to which they were subjected for centuries. The participation of peasants in political, economic and social activities, has all the more, been intensified with the establishment of peasants' association. The formation of peasants' associations, has strengthened the unity of peasants in the struggle to realize the objectives of the popular revolution.

Ethiopian peasants have since been organized in a nation-wide association. The All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) has served as an important forum whereby peasants ameliorates their political awareness. The formation of AEPA has also facilitated the participation of the rural masses in development-oriented activities including construction of roads, housing units, bridges, clinics and schools. In addition the role being played by peasants in the National Literacy Campaign and the afforestation programme is notable.

As part of the effort to lay the groundwork for socialist transformation of agriculture, AEPA is doing its best to encourage peasants to establish agricultural producers' cooperatives. Peasants throughout the country have now realized the benefits of producers' cooperatives and have joined them willingly.

In line with the directives of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), Ethiopian peasants are ready to make every sacrifice in the struggle to form the party of the working people of Ethiopia. It is with a sense of further commitment and determination that Ethiopian peasants celebrate the seventh anniversary of the nationalization of rural land. Peasants, in cooperation with the rest of the population, will further intensify the class struggle for the ultimate victory.

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## PEASANTS IN AMBO TO CHECK SABOTAGE AGAINST PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

**AMBO (ENA)** — Representatives of peasant service cooperatives in Jibat-Metcha province of Shoa region have pledged to ferret out and harshly deal with elements who indulge in sabotaging production.

The pledge was made following a two-day seminar during which over 100 representatives of peasant service cooperatives were briefed on socialist modes of production.

The seminar was closed by Comrade Habtamu Woldayee, member of the provincial COPWE Executive Committee and Head of COPWE's Provincial Ideological Affairs, who urged the participants to apply in practice the briefings they were given.

The peasant representatives undertook to put the pressure on elements who in any way attempt to sabotage production. They also pledged to make every sacrifice demanded of them in the defence of the nation's unity and territorial integrity.

Meanwhile, over 161 peasants in Dunne district, Shoa region, recently received certificates on completion of a 10-day course covering soil and water conservation, animal breeding

and the organisation of co-operatives.

Lectures to the peasants were delivered by experts and field workers of the Ministry of Agriculture in the district.

While presenting the certificates, Comrade Metefaria Tobeje, the District Administrator, reminded the trainees of spreading the knowledge they had acquired to the masses within their communities.

Similarly, 60 adults in Dega-Dannot district, Goffjam region, recently received certificates on completion of a three-month course covering bamboo-making, pottery, weaving and related vocations.

Certificates to the adults were presented to the trainees by Comrade Kabede Abegaz, the Provincial Administrator.

Meanwhile, in Nekempte province, Wollega region, 17 peasants received certificates recently following a 10-day training session dealing with the soil and water conservation. Certificates to the trainees were presented by Comrade Kabede Worku, Administrator of Diga district.

WORKER CONTROL COMMITTEES, COURTS TO UPROOT CORRUPTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Anti-Corruption Drive"]

[Text]

Corruption, bribery, favouritism, nepotism and wastefulness are some of the bad legacies inherited by the popular revolution from the feudo-bourgeois past. Under the now defunct feudo-bourgeois order, these criminal practices were not only knowingly tolerated but also openly encouraged to perpetrate an exploitative system whose very foundation was based on self-enrichment at any cost, no matter who the victim is.

At the apex of the old order was the centre of all mean practices protecting and promoting corrupt officials stealing government property and money. It was normal for senior and rich government officials wielding authority to prosecute a junior civil servant for the crime he had not committed.

It goes without saying that since the upsurge of the popular revolution, corrupt officials, including their brokers and henchmen, got frightened and preferred a low profile.

One of the priorities of the revolution is the task of ensuring that public property is not damaged by counter-revolutionary elements bent upon arresting the progress of the Revolution. It is a fact of history that in the absence of workers' control committees the destruction caused to property by anti-people groups was enormous.

Protection of public property became the responsibility of each and every individual committed to the revolution as the counter-revolutionaries launched their onslaughts from inside and outside the country with the overt and covert support of international imperialism.

It may be recalled that the anti-corruption campaign which was launched with the issuance of the Proclamation by the PMAC was a follow up of COPWE CC resolution recommending new measures to combat corruption and wastefulness. Within the framework of the Proclamation workers' control committees and special courts have been or are being established throughout the country to wipe out corruption.

It is encouraging that the anti-corruption seminars being held throughout the country are stressing on the necessity to expose corrupt people, including those trading in the name of the popular revolution. The latest in the series was a three-day seminar organized by the Eritrea regional COPWE office to implement the proclamation on the working people's control committee and the special people's court.

It was noted in the Asmara gathering that some greedy individuals disguised as revolutionaries and holding public responsibility are at present undermining the revolution and are becoming a hindrance to the economic reconstruction of the country.

Weeding out exploiters, bringing embezzlers to justice, exposing corrupt individuals, curtailing damages that occur and introducing people's control through continuous education are the burning issues of the day.

It must be stressed that the epicentre of all corrupt practices is the greed to accumulate money through illegal means. No matter whether the amount involved is small, big or medium size, embezzlement is a crime irrespective of who commits it. The anti-corruption campaign is intended to eradicate all forms of corruption from Socialist Ethiopia.

The series of seminars being conducted enable the participants to understand that the campaign should be conducted with loyalty to socialism, with ability and without fuss. Every individual genuinely standing for the revolutionary cause should become security conscious by getting equipped with the Marxist-Leninist theory of social property and social management.

The need for curbing corruption, bribery and wastefulness has been repeatedly stressed by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam. This need is based on scientific principles enunciated by Lenin who stressed that accounting and control of the labour performed and of the distribution of products is the essence of socialist transformation.

In the revolutionary transformation taking place in Ethiopia such accounting and control should be vigorously implemented. This is the urgent task facing the workers control committees and the special courts.

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## ETHIOPIA

### ANTI-CORRUPTION SEMINAR OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Asmara (ENA)-A three-day seminar organized to implement the proclamation on the working people's control committee and the special people's court was opened at the regional COPWE office here yesterday.

Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative of Eritrea region, opened the seminar in which participants drawn from production and distribution agencies, mass organizations, government institutions and administrative branches and the Revolutionary Army are taking part.

Comrade Dawit said that internal and external reactionaries tried to undermine our revolution by sabotaging the economy of the country and thus arrest our endeavour towards socialist reconstruction. They have not halted hatching their plots against the revolution and for this reason the present state of the class struggle requires the unstinted vigilance of progressives and the working people in general, Comrade Dawit pointed out.

Comrade Dawit noted that some greedy individuals disguised as revolutionaries and holding public responsibility are at present undermining the revolution and are becoming a hinderance to the economic reconstruction of the country. He added that a great deal of wastefulness is evidenced due to lack of knowledge. Weeding out exploiters, bringing embezzlers to justice, exposing corrupt individuals and curtailing damages that occur, and introducing socialist people's control through continuous education are the burning issues of the day, Comrade Dawit said.

Comrade Fikru Wolde Tensae, Chief Administrator of the region, speaking on the role of the administration in the anti-corruption campaign said that it is imperative that control must begin from oneself so that mistakes could be corrected in time. He urged all institutions to take good care of their property, train their staff, and strictly handle their accounting and book-keeping systems. He expressed hope that the participants will apply the knowledge they obtain from the seminar to enhance the socialist reconstruction of the country and do away with defective cultural practices.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Kinate Taa, Head of the Discipline and Control department in the COPWE office of Eritrea region, said that the working people should take care of their property in accordance with the proclamation issued by the Revolutionary Government and should also be vigilant against individualist and covetous attitude.

EXPANSION OF POSTAL SERVICES NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Ethiopian Postal Service Agency has opened more than 400 post offices throughout the country during the past seven years, according to Comrade Gezahagn Gebrewold, general manager of the Agency.

In an interview with the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, Comrade Gezahagn said the number of post offices, which was 378 in 1974, has now jumped to 800. Postal service in pre-revolution Ethiopia was largely at the disposal of the ruling class, he noted. Nowadays, however, its service is for the broad masses, he explained. Realizing the importance of correspondence, peasants' associations, urban dwellers' associations, students and members of the Revolutionary Army are very much collaborating to extend postal services, Comrade Gezahagn further explained.

18 sub-post offices in 18 Highers are opened in Addis Ababa alone. And as these are giving effective services, the Postal Service Agency is planning to open similar sub-post offices in and around Debrezait, Agaro, Guma, and Gera district in Wollo region, as well as Dire Dawa in and Shashemene, it was learnt.

In order to create efficient postal correspondence in schools too, the agency is encouraging the formation of postal clubs, the general manager stated.

In addition, the agency plans to start postal saving service, cash on delivery service, postal order and agency service in the coming year, it was further learnt.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF NON-ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 3

Article by Dereje Balcha in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] The Oromo language weekly BARISA wrote in an editorial comment highlighted the radical proclamation nationalizing rural lands enabling the toiling peasant masses to become beneficiaries of the fruit of their labour. The paper indicated that in the forefront among the measures taken by the Revolutionary Government with the view to depriving the oppressor class of economic power is the Rural Lands Proclamation. It noted that the masses have risen in unison and paid immense sacrifices to realize the implementation of the proclamation.

BARISA pointed out that over 90 percent of the Ethiopian population depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and further noted that agriculture is the backbone of the national economy. In this connection, the Oromo language weekly outlined the nature of the archaic feudal landholding system that prevailed in the past and the subsequent hardships the peasant masses had to undergo. BARISA also noted that although the formally oppressed peasant masses were entangled by the widespread network of feudal landlords, at no time did they submit to the oppression and exploitation imposed upon them.

The February 1974 popular upsurge and the subsequent issuance of the radical Rural Lands Proclamation, BARISA stressed, is the culmination of the opposition of the masses of the Ethiopian population to which the hitherto scattered struggle of the rural peasant masses has contributed its part. The proclamation which was a hard blow to the oppressing class enemy liberated the toiling peasant masses who used to suffer for ages under feudal yoke, the paper added.

BARISA further outlined the gains of the peasantry and the sacrifices paid to safeguard the gains of the Revolution as well as the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland. The paper also pointed out the efforts being exerted to lay the basis of socialist economy in rural Ethiopia, by way of expanding and strengthening peasants producers' cooperatives. BARISA stressed that since the revolution has made the peasant masses the beneficiaries of the fruits of their labour, they should always be on the alert to contribute their part in the on-going national construction drive under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

In one of its editorial comments, the Amharic daily, ADDIS ZEMEN, also dwelt upon the same subject. The daily noted that among the measures that clearly indicated the radical and popular nature of our revolution right from the beginning is the historic proclamation that nationalized all rural lands. ZEMEN also outlined the exploitation of the peasant masses in prerevolution Ethiopia and the futile antipeople and counterrevolutionary activities of reactionary elements who lost control of the land. The Amharic daily also pointed out the various gains of the peasant masses and the part they are presently playing in safeguarding the gains of the Revolution and in the process of national construction.

In another editorial comment, ADDIS ZEMEN highlighted the acts of interference of the French Socialist Party in Ethiopia's internal affairs. In this connection, the paper noted that as our revolution strengthens and attains new stages of development, there are manifestations of increased anti-people machinations directed against it. The recent acts of the French Socialist Party, ZEMEN continued, is another manifestation of this nature. Thus, the paper added, the act does not surprise the masses; it rather alerts them to keep watchful eyes upon the enemy.

ZEMEN went on to note that the present French leadership is not the first in history to take power under the cover of socialism and thereby use the office to pursue misguided policies. The paper cited examples of fascist Germany during World War Two, and of the Siad Barre regime in Somalia as well as similar others in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. However, the daily reminded, since they don't stick to the genuine Marxist-Leninist ideology and path of development, they readily expose themselves. In this regard, ZEMEN revealed that although socialism is built on the basis of the objective conditions of a given country, there are certain characteristic features, of which one and the leading is struggle for world peace, the policy of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the affairs of other states.

Accordingly, the Amharic daily stated, any measure taken outside of this general directive is nothing but a reflection of pretentious rather than socialistic stand. The paper thus cited such examples as the firm connection of some governments with racist South Africa and yet claiming to be socialist. ZEMEN stressed that Revolutionary Ethiopia does not see such governments as being any different from imperialist ones. The Ethiopian broad masses who have so far encountered a large number of pseudo-progressives both from within and without are well aware of the situation and are ready to frustrate hostile machinations any time, the paper concluded.

SERTO ADER, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, and the Arabic language weekly, AL-ALEM, both focused their editorials on the long history of anti-imperialist struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses. They made the observations in connection with the celebrations of the 86th Anniversary of Adwa Victory Day. SERTO ADER recalled the struggle of the Ethiopian masses over the past 100 years with feudal oppressors internally and expansionists from outside. In this connection, the COPWE CC organ pointed out the various phenomena that took place in the month of Yekatit--the fascist Italian massacre in Addis Ababa and its surroundings, the victory attained at the Battle of Adwa, the outbreak of the ongoing popular revolution and the nationalization of rural lands.

SERTO ADER further outlined the ceaseless imperialist aggressions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and the determination of the Ethiopian masses to rebuff all invasions. Success, the organ of the COPWE CC noted, was not due to supremacy in organization and strength, but the long history of unity in the face of any intruder against the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

SERTO ADER asserted that the victories achieved by the broad masses in the course of the on-going revolution are also the result of this quality. However, since the forces of imperialism and reaction have not yet stopped their provocations either directly or indirectly, the Ethiopian working masses will more than ever strengthen their unity of purpose and renew their past history by frustrating reactionary machinations in all spheres, it concluded.

Also on its part, AL-ALEM outlined the significance of the victory of Adwa in line with the anti-imperialist tradition of the Ethiopian broad masses. The Arabic language weekly recalled the humiliating defeat of the Mogadisho regime which was supported by world imperialism and Arab reactionary regimes--traditional enemies of the Ethiopian masses. The paper pointed out that the hostile campaign by the French Socialist Party against the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign aimed at the overall development of Eritrea region is also a recent manifestation of the same nature.

The Amharic weekly, YEZAREITU ETHIOPIA devoted its editorial comment to the struggle of Ethiopian women for world peace. The paper outlined the oppression and exploitation of Ethiopian women under the now defunct feudo-bourgeois regime and the role they played in the on-going revolutionary process to do away with the legacies of the archaic system. YEZAREITU also pointed out the gains of Ethiopian women, their organization at national level into REWA, and their contribution in the maintenance of world peace.

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MINISTRY TO INTRODUCE NEW WORK DIRECTIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Industry is to introduce, beginning April 9, 1981, New Work directives conducive to improved management and centralized control in the industrial sector of the economy.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Industry and COPWE Central Committee member, when opening a seminar which will deliberate on the New Work directives and assess industrial activities and production during 1980/81 and the first half of 1981/82.

Taking part in the two-day seminar, held at the National Lottery Hall, are general managers of corporations and factories under the ministry of industry, union leaders and political activists.

Comrade Tesfaye said the new work directives cover goods purchasing, production, repair and maintenance, sales, project study and execution, finance, administration, legal procedures and internal control.

The minister said those employees of the ministry who openly engage in embezzlement should soon be made accountable. He also pointed out that the irresponsible handling of property and production material acquired at great cost and the waste caused as a result of indifference are serious problems which have to be effectively tackled.

The minister urged participants who hold positions of leadership and responsibility within industrial establishments to fully realize the significance of the workers' control committees and to contribute meaningfully to the success of the anti-corruption campaign.

Comrade Tesfaye also pointed out that the industrial sector holds a prominent place in the Red Star Multifaceted Development Campaign in Eritrea region and said it was the responsibility of the ministry to ensure that factories under government management there work full time and produce to the maximum of their capacity.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Asrat Bekele, head of the factory workers industrial union, recalled the struggle put up and victories scored by workers during the years of revolutionary challenge.

'YEKATIT' NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL CARRIER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Forty-three students from 14 countries including Greece and India are presently attending civil aviation courses at the Ethiopian Airlines Training Institute.

This is contained in an article appearing in the latest issue of the Amharic YEKATIT which gives a special coverage to the national carrier stressing its traditional reputation and reliability.

Under the title Ethiopian Airlines--a proud Example of National Reconstruction--the Amharic magazine focuses on the well-known organization employing 2,958 workers of whom 506 are women that has rocketed Ethiopia's transportation facility "from mules to jets."

The article on the airline's training institute centers on the theme that there is a self-evident and convincing correlation between the training institute and the reputation of the national carrier. Based on interviews with Comrade Col. Asrat Tessema, the Training Director, Comrade Col. Leul-Seged Abebe, head of the Pilot Training School, and different section heads of the training institute, the article emphasises the role of training for a well-organised and renowned organisation like the Ethiopian Airlines.

An organized airlines has to have trained manpower, states the article, adding that this is all the more so for an organization which gives highest priority to the safety of its passengers and cargoes.

The ever-increasing and expanding aviation service demands that manpower deployed in this field should be fully equipped with the creation of modern technology and with the technological know-how of modern planes, according to the article.

The safety record of the Ethiopian Airlines, the article in YEKATIT asserts, has close relation with its training facilities. The article outlines the variety of training offered at the Airline's institute and notes that the Airline also gives special attention to what is known as "recurrent" education both in the technical and piloting fields.



In the technical field, for example, the high standard of carrier maintenance within the Ethiopian Airlines has enabled it to meet consistently the criteria of civil aviation organizations thereby raising no doubt whatsoever about its capability to win every year what was described as "certificate of approval," according to YEKATIT.

After elaborating on the intricacies of a "simulator" training for which the Airline used to pay millions of Birr before installing the machine (or machines) within its training unit, the article in YEKATIT proudly reveals that even reputed and well-established practising pilots of "Ethiopian" undergo training sessions with such instruments at least twice a year to guarantee utmost capability and reliability.

Thanks to the training facilities of the national carrier, today the daily routine activities of the Airline which demand the highest proficiency to the last detail are wholly handled by Ethiopians, the magazine declares.

The article explains why foreign trainees from a number of African as well as from Middle East countries have chosen to follow their training here. The trainees pay tribute to the ability of their Ethiopian teachers and eulogize the qualities of the training institute.

Reference is made in the article to the fact that the Institute has been chosen as the training centre for pilots and aviation technicians of English-speaking African countries, and, it is emphatically noted in the article, the stage reached is a source of great pride to the nation.

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ETHIOPIA

ERITREA SHOE FACTORY TO EXPORT PRODUCTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Preparation is underway here to export leather shoes produced by the Eritrea Shoe Factory.

Disclosing this, Comrade Woldai Tesfaye, General Manager of the Factory, said that 600 sample leather shoe products for adults sent for sale to one of the countries in the Middle East were bought instantly proving the acceptability of the product in that country.

The Manager pointed out that the Factory is awaiting the sales outcome of similar leather shoe products sent recently to the Middle East, Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan.

The Factory, which has a production capacity of 735 pairs of shoes per day for adults, women and children, uses 50 shoe sewing machines of which five are newly acquired. At present 10 workers from the sewing section are following courses to upgrade their skills. It is planned to send one employee from the chemistry section of the Factory to Kenya to enable him pursue higher education in his area of specialisation.

Comrade Woldai further said that a total of 113,164 pairs of shoes have been produced to date from the total production quota of 190,000 allotted for this production year, an achievement attributed to the healthy work relationship, characterized by proletarian discipline, between the management and the workers as well as to the extra hours the workers have volunteered to wards raising production.

Comrade Tekie Habte, Chairman of the overall discussion forum of the factory, said the workers numbering 270 altogether were exerting every effort to translate into practice the decisions of the Asmara Manifesto issued by the High Level Meeting on the Multifaceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea Region.

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MINISTER DISCLOSES ESTABLISHMENT OF OVER 800 PRODUCER'S CO-OPS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Asmara, (ENA)--Some 837 peasant producers' cooperatives which provide a firm and secure basis for the building of a socialist economy have been established throughout Ethiopia.

This was disclosed here Yesterday by Comrade Dr Geremew Debele, Minister of Agriculture and COPWE Central Committee member, on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of the Nationalization of Rural Land.

The Minister said the increase in the number of peasant producers' cooperatives from 544 in March 1981 to 837 at present attests to heightened awareness among the peasantry. He made note of the various incentives provided by the Revolutionary Government to encourage the formation of peasant producers' cooperatives, including the provision of material and technical assistance and the establishment of peasants' villages.

Comrade Dr Geremew said a healthy urban-rural relationship exists and said the flow of agricultural products from the rural areas to the urban centres and that of finished industrial goods from the urban to the rural sectors is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Minister pointed out that 679 peasant service cooperatives with a cumulative capital of 60,364,921 Birr were established up to December 1981. He said the outcome of efforts towards the establishment of multipurpose peasants training centres is encouraging and underlined the role of these facilities in familiarizing the peasant masses with improved farm practices. The Agarfa Multi-Purpose Peasant Training Centre--serving Bale, Arassi, Gamo Gofa and Sidamo regions--is being completed, it was stated.

Comrade Dr Geremew said the afforestation programme underway throughout the country with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and peasants' associations, is also very encouraging as is the all-round effort to build terrace dams. He said the feeder road building project in the rural areas, also undertaken by the peasantry on self-help basis with the technical assistance of the Ministry, is likewise producing results.

Comrade Dr Geremew concluded by noting that the Revolutionary Government's programme of building a socialist economy in the country, including Eritrea region, is very encouraging.

ETHIOPIA

GARAGE, FUEL DEPOT INAUGURATED IN AWASSA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Awassa, (ENA)--A repair and maintenance garage and petrol dump built by the southern regions branch of the Ethiopian Water Works Authority (EWWCA) in collaboration with the Canadian government were inaugurated here Saturday.

The two facilities were opened by H.E. Mr Milfrid M. Agnes, Ambassador of Canada to Socialist Ethiopia, in the presence of Comrade Kefyalew Achamyelch, Deputy Commissioner of the National Water Resources Commission, and Comrade Chanyalew Alemayehu, General Manager of the EWWCA.

Also present were Canadian experts who took part in the construction project.

H.E. Ambassador Agnes spoke of his government's financial and technical assistance to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Kefyalew on his part noted that the Canadian government had earlier contributed 9,000,000 Canadian dollars to the water drilling project in the southern regions and also provided expert assistance.

Comrade Alebachew Beyene, head of the Authority's southern regions branch, said the Canadian government donated 51,504 Birr complemented by a 10,929 Birr grant by the Ethiopian government for the building of the garage. The two governments contributed 19,075 and 14,400 Birr respectively for the building of the fuel depot.

CSO: 4700/935

SIGNIFICANCE OF ROAD IN GELEB-HAMERBAKO PROVINCE STRESSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Construction work on Woito-Tourni Kalem-Menogoulti-Fejej rural road in Geleb-Hamerbako province, Gamo Gofa administrative region, has contributed greatly to the improvement of the life of the peasant masses and nomadic tribes in the area.

This was disclosed in a statement made by Comrade Kaleab Hale Georgis, head of the project Kaleab Haile Georgis, head of the project, during a brief talk with a team of newsmen that visited the region recently.

Speaking about the life-saving role played by the rural roads in the province, Comrade Kaleab revealed that during the 1972/73 E.C. drought that hit the province, relief aid has reached the area through these roads. The head of the project said that the weather in that part of the region is harsh, with little rains and hot climate.

Comrade Kaleab also noted that since the roads end at the border with neighbouring countries, they have facilitated the defence of the national boundaries along with their significant contributions in the social and economic spheres. To date, a total of 280 kms. of rural roads have been constructed in the province. Along with the construction work, the project also renders free technical service to government and mass organization vehicles that use the roads, Comrade Kaleab added. The project has 25 permanent and about 200 seasonal and contractual employees.

CSO: 4700/935

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT IN ARSSI UNDERLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Assela (ENA)--The animal husbandry section of the Arssi Rural Development Agency (ARDA) has reported making encouraging headway in efforts towards combatting animal disease and cross-breeding.

The national cattle resources currently stand ninth in the world and first in Africa. Although the number of cattle is significantly high, parasitic and contagious disease pose grave problems.

The experiments of ARDA specialized unit are believed to help improve significantly the poor condition and milk delivery capacity of cattle in the country.

Comrade Dr Assefa Adane, head of the animal husbandry section, disclosed that experiments made by his unit during the last 14 years have proved rewarding in controlling animal disease and in the cross-breeding of indigenous cattle with foreign strains. Experts in this field have been conducting vaccinations and familiarizing the peasantry with better cattle breeding methods.

The WORLD ANIMAL REVIEW covered in its last issue the findings of the unit in cattle resource development. There are plans to carry in future issues of the publication the research activities of the unit with the cooperation of ICLA.

Some of the results of the experiments include the increase in milking capacity of "cows." For instance a single "Arssi" cow which yields 167 litres of milk per year was enabled to give 338 litres in the same period when it was provided with proper fodder instead of ordinary grass. Corresponding figures in the case of a cross-bred cow were 1,468 and 1,300 litres respectively.

According to Comrade Dr Assefa, the unit's cattle breeding centre in Kolfe had distributed at fixed prices 1,358 cross bred heifers among individual and organized cattle breeders with the aim of increasing the number of improved stock and thereby boosting cattle product.

The unit has also a simen collection and preservation laboratory which conducts artificial breeding of animals. In the last six years, the laboratory has cross bred and distributed among peasants over 9,000 heifers and bulls. Cattle breeders are at the same time encouraged to pay more attention to the production of better strains than to numerical increase.

The cross breeding experiment has also resulted in the production of heifer with early fertility period and bulls with greater ploughing capacity. The experiment shows that a pair of cross bred bulls can plough for ten hours at a time while a pair of local breed can work only up to four hours. A heifer with foreign strain can reach fertility two years after birth while the local breed takes four-five years.

Preparations are underway to launch better and effective milk distribution services by the Agency by encouraging cattle breeders to sell their product to the centre which in turn will pasteurize and distribute the commodity among consumers.

Experiments on sheep and poultry production have also shown encouraging results. It was found out through experiments that a single cross bred sheep can produce two pairs of lamb in a year while a single hen of similar strain can give over 200 eggs per year.

CSO: 4700/935



PRODUCERS CO-OP BUILDS MODERN GRAIN STORE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Harar (ENA)--The Legamo locality peasants producers' cooperative in Harar Zuria province, Hararghe region, has recently built a modern grain store at a cost of 45,000 Birr.

The store, which has a capacity of 10,000 quintals, was inaugurated Thursday by Comrade Zeleke Beyene, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Hararghe region.

The inaugural ceremony was also highlighted by a presentation to the cooperative of a maize-cleaning machine that costs 6,000 Birr in recognition of the cooperative's rapid progress along the socialist line of development.

The 332-strong cooperative, which had won a prize of 7,000 Birr for its exemplary activities in the past, commands a capital of 184,000 Birr.

Established three years ago with peasants that practised subsistence farming, the cooperative today possesses a tractor, 122 oxen, 75 pack animals and 385 tools and implements.

The cooperative's sale from vegetables has reached the 145,267 Birr mark. Its farm spreads over 627 hectares, 40 of which is devoted to vegetable production.

4700/935

RRC DISTRIBUTES GRAIN TO DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) disclosed here yesterday that about 60,000 quintals of grain and nutritious food were distributed in the lowlands of Gondar region bordering on Tigray region where recurrent drought and counter-revolutionary activities have affected sizeable number of people.

The north western provinces of this region, which are along the Tigre and Wollo borders had recurrent rainfall shortage during the last successive years while anti-unity bandits had caused considerable damage to public property, the RRC said.

The Commission had launched a road construction campaign through the "Food for Work" programme during which 210 feeder roads which run to inaccessible areas were constructed by the populace. Food and clothing were also distributed among the people who were affected by natural and man-made calamities around Lake Tana.

The RRC disclosed that at present 4,650 people who have returned from exile are under its care in Gondar region while 968 peasants and 2,524 family heads are settled in three centres run by the Commission in Foggera and Chilga provinces.

The settlements have schools, clinics, flour mills warehouses and other amenities. The occupants of those centres have put under cultivation 540 hectares of land which is expected to produce 8,450 quintals of grain and 700 quintals of cotton during the current crop year.

The RRC has opened in the region a repair and maintenance at a cost of 1.5 million Birr and a number of other government and mass organizations are also served by the facility.

The Commission has a provincial office, two settlement coordinating offices and two rehabilitation centres in Gondar region.

CSO: 4700/935

## BRIEFS

URBAN HOUSING IN ERITREA--Asmara (ENA)--Measures to fully implement in Eritrea region the proclamation that nationalized urban land and extra houses are underway in Massawa, Keren and Mendefera towns, according to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. The urban housing task force of the Ministry is conducting the clearance survey in the framework of the Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign. Individuals and organizations claiming ownership were advised to make the necessary land and house deeds readily available. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

AWASSA TOWN ACTION PLAN--According to the ENA report from Awassa, the Awassa Town Council met Sunday and, after evaluating economic, political and social gains attained since the third round UDA election, charted out the future plan of action. Comrade Fisseha Debele, Deputy Administrator of the town, submitted a report to the Council on the various development activities and the difficulties encountered in the past six months. Following wide-ranging deliberations on diverse problems, the Council members reiterated their resolve to serve the masses wholeheartedly and to implement in deed COPWE's directives. The members of the Council also declared their readiness to contribute their share in the anti-corruption campaign underway and pledged to pay every sacrifice towards the success of the Red Star Revolutionary Campaign and the Asmara Manifesto. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

HARARGHE YOUTH FOR CAMPAIGN--Harar (ENA)--The third congress of the Hararghe regional REYA unit declared at the end of its three-day deliberations the readiness of the youth to contribute towards the success of the Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. The major issues discussed by the congress participants during the three-day discussion including the establishment and consolidation of REYA units, the dissemination of ideological education and the campaign to strengthen REYA chapters in the Ogaden. The congress also took a firm stand against retrogressive attitudes and practices and decided to further enhance artistic and sports disciplines among the youth. It was learnt that 185,000 youth are organized under 969 basic and 12 provincial REYA units and 17 school and organizational youth committees. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

JUDGES IN GDR--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Five judges from the Supreme Court left for the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to familiarize themselves with court procedures and experiences in socialist countries with the aim of improving court

procedures in Ethiopia. The group is led by Comrade Abebe Workie, Department Head of the Legal Administration in the Ministry of Law and Justice. While in the GDR, the group will familiarize itself in the operation and management of courts and related subjects the group will also exchange views with professionals and experts in various field related to legal matters. [Text]  
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

RETURNEES EMPLOYED IN CONSTRUCTION--Asmara (ENA)--Returnees who are joining the revolutionary camp after escaping from the secessionist bandits are being gainfully employed here for the economic construction and for the translation into deeds of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. Many of the returnees who are deployed recently in the Gejeret hospital project in Asmara are rendering invaluable services as carpenters and masons. Asked to give their opinions, some of the workers engaged on the project said that they were happy to have had job opportunities and that they had found the propaganda of the secessionist bandits that their lives would be in danger if they join the revolutionary camp as utterly false and groundless. The returnees praised the revolutionary government for the steps it is taking to employ the returnees in addition to the care which it is giving to them. The returnees further expressed their readiness to implement the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 8]

44: 4700/935

## BRIEFS

ISRAELI RELATIONS--Although the results of the secret visit of the Israeli Defence Minister to Libreville last year were "positive," relations between Gabon and the Jewish State remain unchanged, according to the MAARIV newspaper in Tel Aviv. President Bongo is unwilling to take the initiative on reestablishing diplomatic links with Israel without the support of President Mobutu of Zaire, according to MAARIV. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 681]

BONGO ON MORENA--Following calls from an opposition movement, Morena, for a multi-party political system, President Bongo has reminded the country that Gabon's Constitution outlaws the existence of more than one party. He added that the only way Morena would get power was by a coup d'etat. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 681]

CSO: 4700/937

## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALGESA--A National Airline has been established to provide the first regular air link between the island capital of Malbo and both the mainland and other West African countries. The airline, Algesa, said it hoped soon to supplement its one Cessna 410 aircraft, which is already in service between Malabo and Doaula, with a larger plane. Intratex of Dusseldorf, West Germany, is to manage the airline and take a minority share in it. [Text]  
[London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

CSO: 4700/937



U.S. SAID TO USE POLAND AS COVER FOR AID TO S. AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "Reagan's 'Holdup'"]

[Text] Without much surprise, the United States administration has just removed the decayed tooth which the timid embargo imposed upon South Africa by Carter has always been for it.

Inoffensive as it was--it only prohibited the purchase of certain products and technology by Pretoria--the embargo, like "the defense of human rights," had to be instituted in a rather round-about way. Carter wanted a foreign policy tailored to a "morality" very much his own: "Humanitarian" imperialism. Reagan and his supporters define their relations with the world in terms of the "wild bunch" in a "saloon." With his finger on the trigger, he tries to cause the least possible disturbance.

Reagan's policy openly expresses the idea of capital: Morality is a value which is directly proportional to a bank account.

Continuing to use the image of the "saloon," it is thus not surprising that "cow-boy" Carter on successive occasions had to recompense and inspire the boys in the gang of his lesser ally, that is, Pieter Botha and company. It is not surprising that he should do this, for example, while the OAU at the same time rejects the proposals cooked up between the Contact Group and the RAS [expansion unknown] for the kind of "independence" for Namibia which would be based on the schemes and the customs of "Western-style" democracy. Provided of course there is no further "importing of foreign ideologies, such as Marxism, into Africa."

From a group such as Reagan and his foreign policy advisors one can indeed expect things like that!

Some individuals, citing the attitude of the United States toward Poland and comparing it to the troubles in El Salvador, Guatemala, Turkey, Haiti, or South Africa, say that this is a matter of "double standards." By way of analogy, this would be the same thing as the "standard meters" which the colonial shopkeepers used to measure fabric. There was one for customers which was only 80 centimeters long. There was another one for the auditor and the tax collector and for friends and it was 100 centimeters long. So, the United States imposes a boycott on Poland and the USSR for alleged violations of human rights but then moves ever

closer to the "apartheid" regime. Why? This is the question asked by those who are using the term "double standard." There is indeed a discrepancy here. Reagan has just one standard and there is no danger of the auditor finding out what really goes on because he is the auditor himself.

The standard always revolves around economic interests and the same old capitalist aggressiveness which, in this case, ideology emphasizes and presents as a model of virtue instead of attempting to hide or camouflage it.

Firing on Poland--on Poland which does not do Reagan any good (something which many of those who cultivate the "goodconscience of the Left" in Europe are forgetting)--once again was a method used by the gang.

In bank holdups--Hollywood tells us--they often use the tactic of diverting the attention of the police to a distant place, far away from the target to be hit, while the rest of the gang calmly carries out the "holdup."

Creating a big worldwide hullabaloo about Poland therefore was the classical form of avoiding attention while support is being stepped up for military and civilian fascists who still survive in the four corners of the world.

The only thing is that many people are not only spectators watching this movie.

5058

CSO: 4742/238

INTERPARTY COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] An agreement between the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] was signed in Maputo yesterday as part of the interparty cooperation that exists between the two countries. Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Political Department, was later received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party.

The agreement was signed on behalf of FRELIMO by Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Central Committee, minister of public works and housing, and head of the Production and Trade Department, while Laszlo Ballai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, signed for the MSZMP.

After the interparty agreement was signed, the two parties issued a communique in which they reaffirmed their firm support for and solidarity with the struggle by the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to gain their independence in keeping with Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

They also condemned the South African racist regime's destabilizing action in the region and reiterated their support for the struggle by the South African people, led by the ANC, for their liberation and for elimination of the system of apartheid.

Summing up the situation, Julio Zamith Carrilho stressed that the agreement explicitly "provides a substratum for relations between the parties, peoples, and governments of the two countries. It establishes secure and palpable objectives for the 1981-1983 biennium and represents a political materialization of the strengthened will to cooperate that exists on both sides as a result of the Mozambican people's successful phase of armed struggle for liberation against Portuguese colonialism."

Julio Carrilho added during his speech that the two parties and peoples will strengthen the socialist front with respect to the aggressive and escalating activities of imperialism, which, particularly in this part of the African continent, is trying to sabotage initiatives by the peace-loving forces.

The current agreement is the result of talks held recently between delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Hungarian People's Republic.

11798

CSO: 4742/234

AGREEMENT WITH FAO; SPANISH, SWISS FOOD DONATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] An agreement covering assistance to the transportation sector and in the area of agricultural revitalization in our country as part of the UN Food Assistance Campaign for Africa has been signed in Maputo by the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the FAO.

The agreement was signed by Enny Almeida Matos of the RPM Planning Commission's National Directorate for International Cooperation and by Goncalves de Moya, the FAO's representative in our country.

The project calls for the supplying of a total of 95 trucks and the support and training of Mozambican technicians. It is being financed by the Italian Government at an amount of \$3,414,407 (about 129.5 million meticals).

As part of the UN Food Assistance Campaign for Africa, the FAO has granted the Mozambican Government a total of about \$50,000 (1.85 million meticals) for the revival of corn grinding, the production of sisal, the extraction of "hegocenin," and a visit by four FAO advisers for research in the cotton sector.

After the agreement was signed, Enny Almeida Matos emphasized that the two projects agreed on by our country and the FAO would improve the RPM's food situation, which has been weakened not only because of historical reasons linked to development but also by weather conditions, which have helped to make the food shortage worse.

These two projects are a confirmation of the good relations between the RPM and the FAO and are the result of closer ties of cooperation between our country and that international organization.

In another connection, a communique issued to the press announces that in response to the RPM's appeal to the international community, the Kingdom of Spain has made a gift of 2,000 tons of wheat that will soon be unloaded at one of our country's ports.

Also in response to the RPM's appeal to the international community, the Swiss Government has decided to donate 1,000 tons of corn from Zimbabwe. The corn will be delivered to our country's representatives through Manica Province.

11798

CSO: 4742/234

INCREASE OF CANADIAN COOPERANT ASSISTANCE PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The increase in Canadian cooperation through support for the various combined efforts under the economic and social development plan of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] was one of the central questions discussed during the annual meeting of cooperants from that country in North America who are active in Mozambique; the meeting was held recently in Maputo, our reporter was told by a meeting spokesman.

According to that same source, all recommendations that emerged from that meeting were forwarded to the representative of the Canadian mission abroad which has its headquarters in Salisbury.

The meeting was attended by all Canadian cooperants who are on duty in Mozambique in various activity sectors.

At this time, more than 30 Canadian technicians from various specialties are working in the RPM; they include doctors, journalists, agronomists, civil construction engineers, and other specialists, including lecturers who are serving at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

The agenda for the annual meeting of Canadian cooperants in Mozambique also included a discussion of forms of support for the civilian construction industry, especially construction cooperatives, establishment of small food stores, transportation, and others.

The dispatch of more Canadian technicians to work in Mozambique was another one of the questions discussed during the meeting that was held last week in Maputo.

In line with the statements made by the meeting spokesman, it is expected that the number of Canadian cooperants in the RPM will go up to 50.

Questioned as to his impressions of cooperation work in Mozambique, the same spokesman said that he is very happy with it and that everyone was very much interested in participating in the various efforts designed to provide vocational training for Mozambicans.

The question of training Mozambican cadres in the various specialties represented by each Canadian was another one of the questions discussed at length during the annual review meeting.

As for the recommendations sent to the representative of the Canadian mission abroad, with headquarters in Zimbabwe, the spokesman said that everybody was sure that these proposals would be accepted and supported by the Canadian government.

The meeting, which was held on the premises of Campismo Park in Maputo, was attended by representatives from the various government and party agencies so as to enable them to hear the various proposals under discussion; at the same time they were able to provide some opinions regarding the requirements in each of the sectors.

5058

CSO: 4742/23



MACHEL CONCEDES IMPORTANT ROLE OF PROTESTANT CHURCH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Manuel Tome: "Dignifying National Independence"]

[Excerpt] A big popular rally in Xai-Xai, attended by between 25,000 and 30,000 persons, marked the end of the working visit which President Samora Machel has just paid to the Province of Gaza. The chief of state returned to Maputo late yesterday afternoon after having been received by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, and by other high party and government leaders. At the Xai-Xai gathering, President Samora Machel said that it is important to dignify national independence and to upgrade the Mozambican individual. "The socialist fatherland is for everybody," he said at one point.

Talking frankly and openly to the people and with those dynamic and contagious phrases which are so characteristic of him, President Samora Machel began by telling the popular gathering about the reason for his visit to the Province of Gaza: To work with the people and to find out how the province is engaged in the construction of a new society on the free soil of Mozambique; to see how the party and government agencies function, how they organize and direct the popular masses, and what degree of confidence they enjoy among them; and to pay homage to the heroes of the country's resistance.

"Through the example of resistance to the invader, through the strong feeling of independence, we are rendering homage to Emperor Gungunhana, to Maguigane, and to many other fighters, warriors of the resistance, whose example inspires the generations yet to come," said Samora Machel in this respect.

"The great degree of readiness of the masses in responding to the call of the party to put an end to underdevelopment is not always met with a correct response from the local government agencies," said Samora Machel; he then added his various findings: Carelessness, lack of interest, and a spirit of "letting things drift," while cities and town in the province have dirty streets where the weeds grow.

The chief of state explained that the causes of these problems are to be found in the absence of authority and in the corruption which springs from the compromising and collusion among some officials.

## Value of Nation's Independence

"Today we live a free life, our heads held high, with pride in our history," said President Samora Machel in talking about the fact that the people themselves liberated the nation and chose their own way to put an end to underdevelopment.

Samora Machel added: "FRELIMO brought with it national unity, civilization based on respect for the individual, on love of liberty and respect for man, for honor personality, for the dignity of the Mozambican individual, for equality among men. FRELIMO gave the people back its culture."

On that occasion, President Samora Machel said that we must not permit camouflaged prostitution nor can we permit the country's women to be violated in this manner because "this is dishonor."

Child pregnancies, premature marriages springing from certain circumstances, and the birth of children without a father, plus adultery--these were other phenomena that earned condemnation.

Looking at these aspects, at these values of the settler's culture, the country's top leader urged the people: "Let us cultivate our moral integrity which means breaking with the morality of the ruler and assuming the socialist ethic."

"We must establish correct relations between men and women, relations which will lead to mutual respect, to love, and to affection. Beating your wife, coming home drunk after drawing your pay is something for animals without conscience and without reason," added President Samora Machel.

## Socialist Fatherland Is for Everybody

President Samora Machel during his speech recognized the contribution made by the Protestant churches to the development of the spirit of resistance and struggle against the invader.

At this point, Samora Machel recalled that the country's policy is clear: "We respect the religion of each and every one. It is a constitutional right because we consider every religious person above all to be a Mozambican, a patriot."

Since for religious persons everything is a gift of God, party militants believe in the strength of man, in his creative capacity to change the world.

This conviction is the proof of the country's own experience in the armed struggle. It was the men who bore arms who liberated the fatherland, it was not God who did that.

Marshal Samora Machel then again talked about the armed bandits who create trouble and confusion in some districts and he recalled that the people in those places expressed a desire and determination to take up arms to wipe out the armed bands, made up of drifters, idlers, and parasites who want to live off the hard work of others.

PEOPLE REQUEST WEAPONS TO FIGHT 'BANDITS'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] (AIM)--The Mozambican Government is going to arm the inhabitants of towns and villages in central and northern Inhambane Province who have been grievously affected by the criminal action of armed gangs.

That decision was announced on Thursday by President Samora Machel during his visit to Nova Mambone and Vilanculos, located on the coast 700 kilometers north of Maputo.

At a rally in Vilanculos, Samora Machel spoke at length concerning that problem, and when he asked "What must we do?" about 5,000 voices answered in unison: "Give us weapons!"

About an hour before arriving in Vilanculos, the Mozambican chief of state had received the same request from the inhabitants of Nova Mambone.

The Mozambican chief of state said in Vilanculos that the armed gangs must not be viewed as the enemy. "They are gangs of criminals; they are bandits who rob, kill, and rape women. The enemy is something different," said Samora Machel.

In the city of Inhambane on Wednesday, President Samora Machel had said during a meeting with the provincial government that an enemy's mission involves a social exigency--a specific methodology. The president said: "Ian Smith's racist and minority regime was an enemy, but not these gangs. They are bandits."

There was quite lively participation by the inhabitants throughout the 90-minute rally in Vilanculos, especially when President Samora mentioned that point. "What do they do?" asked the president. An old man answered in front of the crowd: "They attack us and destroy our cars when we are going to Beira." A woman added: "They cut off ears and lips and steal our money." Another woman spoke up to say: "Now they are also cutting off women's breasts."

At my side, two Italian nuns who have worked in the Vilanculos District for a number of years nodded their heads in agreement when the woman mentioned that new method of sowing panic among the inhabitants. One of them said she knew of some cases where women's breasts had been cut off. Samora Machel asked: "And who are

they?" A young man shouted: "They are infiltrators from South Africa." "Yes," the president continued, "but are they South Africans or Mozambicans?" "Mozambicans," the crowd answered. The president said: "Then they are our sons and fathers, our uncles and brothers--they are like domestic animals that have been lost in the forest and are now returning as wild animals." And he added: "They are bandits, not soldiers. A soldier does not go around killing children and raping women. They are like the 'mabandidos' in Lourenco Marques in colonial times or the 'tsotsi' in Johannesburg. Do you remember the 'mabandidos'?" ("Yes.") "And do you know about the 'tsotsi'?" ("Yes.") "They are like them. They are bandits. They are criminals."

Samora Machel then recalled the election process of 1977 and the process of restructuring the party in 1978. Investigations carried out locally by the armed forces and government officials and information from the Ministry of Security show that many of those recruited by the bandits are men whose candidacies for the People's Assembly and the party were rejected by the inhabitants in 1977 and 1978. Throughout the country, the people rejected candidates who had been part of colonialism's repressive structures and those whose common behavior aroused popular distrust.

At the conclusion of the rally, President Samora Machel asked: "Who wants weapons with which to struggle against the bandits?" Children, old men and women--everyone--raised their hands.

The president continued: "The people in Morrumbene have already requested weapons, and they want to go as far as Mabote."

Mabote is a small settlement that depends almost entirely on a sawmill located there. It is situated in the northwestern part of Inhambane Province on the road to the triangle formed by the Gaza and Manica provincial boundaries. It is there that action by the armed gangs has been felt most severely. A plausible explanation is that they are trying to set up a base following their severe setbacks in the Mossurize District of Manica Province.

That is also the starting point for attacks farther south by groups that live like outlaws. To obtain food, they attack scattered settlements or cars traveling between Inhambane and Beira.

The fact that the attitude of the inhabitants of Vilanculos toward the armed gangs is more combative than terrified is due to the quite active role they played in supporting Zimbabwean guerrilla refugees during the 4 years of war against the Rhodesian Army.

Today in Vilanculos and its vicinity, one can still see the militiamen who were trained and armed at that time.

11798

CSO: 4742/234

# CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN RURAL SOCIALIZATION ADVOCATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] In the process of popularizing and implementing the Prospective Indicative Plan, there is an imperative need to recognize the errors committed in rural socialization, according to a recommendation approved during the Second Special Session of the Nampula Provincial Assembly.

It was also suggested at that 2-day meeting, which ended last 27 February, that the correction of those errors must result from joint efforts by the peasants.

In studying the problems involved in rural socialization, the participants in the Second Special Session of the Nampula Provincial Assembly concluded, among other things, that mobilization of the inhabitants has included paternalistic features and that this has inhibited creative initiative among the members of cooperatives, creating in them a spirit of dependence on machinery and external support.

According to information from Radio Mozambique in that province, several actions will be undertaken, including the involvement of deputies to the Provincial Assembly in the mobilization and supervision of inhabitants in the communal villages and in collective production--with a view to putting to an end to the previous situation.

The meeting was held under the leadership of Governor Feliciano Gundana and was attended by a brigade from the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly headed by Minister of Health Pascoal Mucumbi. At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants contributed a total of 9,000 meticals to help defray the cost of holding the fourth congress.

## Maputo Provincial Assembly Concludes its Work

The Provincial Assembly of Maputo Province, which ended its work yesterday under the leadership of Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe, analyzed the problems affecting the province at various levels, noting that corrective measures should be introduced into all sectors of activity so as to take more efficient advantage of the existing potentialities.

Along with other matters, the state agrarian sector and the program for rural development and socialization were subjected to extensive treatment and discussion.

It was noted that in Maputo Province, there is a vast people's movement in the process of establishing cooperatives. It happens, however, that there is no structure directly responsible for strengthening that initiative.

The weak support that the agricultural cooperatives receive from the state agrarian sector was also one of the main issues discussed, and the assembly recommended that there be compulsory implementation by the state enterprises of the guidelines on the coordination of production plans.

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CSO: 4742/234



# DIFFICULTIES CAUSE DISAPPOINTING SUGAR HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Carlos Nobre]

[Text] "Problems of various kinds that affected the 1981 sugar season are the reason why the sugar production plan was underfulfilled by about 20 percent. The drop in production of this strategic product affects not only exports but also supplies for the home market." That is what our reporters were told by Carmen Ramos, director of the National Sugar Institute (INA). It explains why the sugar quota in the city of Maputo is down to 1 kilogram per person for March.

According to Ramos, a large number of problems and unforeseen circumstances that could not be overcome immediately contributed to results in which only one of the six sugar companies--the one in Buzi--managed to meet the goals established in the PEC [Central State Plan].

The main problems concern the premilling stage--that is, planting, irrigation, cutting, transportation, and supplies to the sugarmills.

Carmen Ramos said that nonfulfillment of the soil fertilization plan--due to delayed deliveries of fertilizer--and shortcomings in the irrigation system resulted in low yields in some cases, thus reducing the quantity of cane suitable for processing.

In other cases, unexpected rains flooded the canefields, and that coincided with a shortage of charcoal for the machine boilers, making it impossible to drain those fields.

## Manpower and Machinery

Most of the companies suffered from a severe shortage of manpower during the cane-cutting season because in that period they depend basically on seasonal workers, who did not feel motivated by the recruitment campaigns. This disturbing social phenomenon is the subject of a study by the INA aimed at coming up with new ways of recruiting. To this must be added the problem of absenteeism in the enterprises.

The most serious problem for all the companies, however, is the poor quality of repairs on the existing equipment. Owing basically to the shortage of spare parts,

the shortage of qualified technicians, and matters related to the organization and control of repairs, large numbers of trucks, carts, locomotives, combine sugarcane harvesters, sugarcane conveyor belts, tractors and other kinds of mill equipment were damaged and totally or partially out of operation for long periods.

In some cases, the situation was made worse by the inactivity and lack of sensitivity of several structures connected with supplies and imports, as well as deficient procurement and purchasing of national production materials.

As a general result of all those problems, harvesting was delayed until the rainy season, with many tens of thousands of tons of cane remaining in the fields. In the case of Maragra, for example, 50,000 tons of cane were left in the fields. That quantity would have provided 5,000 tons of sugar--worth 53 million meticals---or enough to supply the city of Maputo for approximately 5 months.

The INA's director said: "To that must be added various factors of disorganization in the enterprises, a shortage of politically and technically trained management cadres, and shortcomings in planning and control, both in the enterprises and in the INA."

#### Outlook

Concerning the effort being made to overcome those situations, the official said that "it was not until just recently that we managed to sign a contract with British firms" (most of our equipment is British) "and to obtain the necessary credits for equipment salvaging and maintenance and for supplies of spare parts for the sugar-mills. It is expected that the arrival of that material will not benefit even the 1982 season, now underway, so the current situation will probably not change much."

As far as planning and control are concerned, more thorough studies of the production plans are being carried out with a view to making them more realistic, and more detailed analyses of the realities specific to each enterprise are also being made.

A radio and telex network will also be set up between the INA and the companies so as to maintain a daily check on the season's work. A start has also been made on a program of more regular meetings between the INA, the companies, and other structures and enterprises connected in some way with the sugar problems.

4742/234

## BRIEFS

FAO FOOD, TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE--The FAO, an agency of the UN, has been mobilized to provide food aid to Mozambique with a view to coping with the food shortage caused by the prolonged drought along the northern shore. According to information supplied by the representative of that agency in Mozambique, FAO headquarters in Rome is waiting for contact with the Mozambican government to find out what amounts of food should be sent. In the meantime, in addition to food aid consisting of 3,500 tons of corn and other cereals--whose arrival is expected shortly--the FAO at this time is turning over to the Mozambican government a shipment of 80 7-ton trucks to carry food to the areas hit by that natural calamity. According to the FAO representative in Mozambique, 66 tons of seeds are currently being unloaded in the port of Maputo; they are to be handed over shortly to the Mozambican government as part of assistance to victims of natural calamities over these past 3 years. Concerning vehicles, the FAO general manager also approved the delivery to Mozambique of another shipment of 15 trucks with a capacity of 14 tons. It is expected that these trucks will arrive in Mozambique in the middle of March. The drought also hit Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa. The food shortage in those countries has caused the death not only of cattle but also of human beings. Concerning Zimbabwe, 70 trucks have already arrived through the port of Beira for delivery to that country. Rail shipment of these vehicles to Zimbabwe has already begun. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 82 p 10] 5058

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation agreements were worked out this week in Portugal between Eduardo Mondlane University and the Portuguese universities of Porto, Minho, Coimbra, and Evora. Eduardo Mondlane University President Fernando Ganhao signed the agreements for Mozambique. Fernando Ganhao has been in Portugal for several days and has been talking to Portuguese agencies connected with higher education.[Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4742/238

SEKOU TOURE'S VISIT SAID TO REINFORCE COOPERATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13-14 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Harouna Niandou]

[Excerpt] Ahmed Sekou Toure. It is this man, this hero of his country's independence, this great historic African figure that all Niger with its new vigor receives officially for the first time.

As they receive the secretary general of the Guinean Party-State, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, servant of the people and Supreme Leader of the Revolution Col Seyni Kountche, the Supreme Military Council and the government and people of Niger know that they welcome a worthy son of Africa, he who sounded the knell of colonialism in his country and issued an historic challenge.

Ahmed Sekou Toure is a man of national destiny. He wanted independence for Guinea, the independence which he described as the open door to the world. His venture succeeded brilliantly, and he committed himself urgently to the task of raising Guinea to the level of the economically important and socially advanced countries, while creating a genuine national awareness. He is also a man of action, and the high respect which Guinea enjoys is the result of his intelligent nationalism, his daring courage, his boldness, his unquenchable thirst for revolution and progress, and, above all, his inextinguishable desire to struggle for the dignity of man and his unshakeable faith in his country's destiny.

His commendable desire to retain the confidence of his people, that confidence which is worth more than billions or palaces, impelled Sekou Toure to undertake, at risk of his life, the various and heroic struggles which made Guinea what it is today: a democratic country with a stable regime, despite the criminal intrusions of imperialism of all varieties. And it is this gift of himself to the nation, his solid reputation as a man of action, his nationalism which stands the test of all life's challenges, this constant availability to his people, along with a sincere belief in African unity that has created the affinity between President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Seyni Kountche. Col Seyni Kountche, on receiving the credentials of Guinea's first ambassador to Niger, on 4 July 1974, stated emphatically: "Major changes have occurred in the life of our nation, changes which your government and the

PDG Central Committee have praised. Our commitment is to do everything in our power to insure that these changes will benefit our country and people."

Guinea's homage to Niger beginning in 1974 was the result of the identity of objectives of the two men of state and their governments: that is, to overcome the temporary isolation of the two countries, restore to the people both surface and underground resources, implement an intensive national development policy using regional and subregional bodies, and maintain good-neighbor relations and expand the circle of friendship with all countries committed to peace and justice.

Niger and Guinea are both involved in pursuit of agricultural self-sufficiency. Thus, while Sekou Toure's Guinea bathes in the beneficial revolution, Seyni Kountche's Niger embarks on an original path for social advancement, the Development Society. Like the Guinean revolution which relies on the party and its two pillars, the youth and women, our Development Society is sustained by the Samariya, the dynamic organization of Nigerian youth, and the cooperatives, motive force of the rural area. The policy of hydro-agricultural development in both countries derives from their common desire to become immune to the hazards of climate and able to depend on their own resources.

"To be strong," President Koutche told the Ginean ambassador, "we must first and always remain united. The OAU currently gives us a good framework, but it is above all within more restricted and economically viable regional groupings that we should actively work to establish our solidarity and strengthen our independence."

The strength of the weak lies in their unity and solidarity, and it is no accident that we find both Guinea and Niger in the OAU, ECOWAS, and the Niger River Authority, established on Guinean territory to promote our economies and bring our peoples closer together; the river already constitutes a natural and effective link between them. Nor is it be coincidence that both countries support body and soul the just struggle of our African brothers under foreign domination and exploitation. Who can appreciate better than Sekou Toure and Seyni Kountche the value of a people's freedom, since it was they who were virtually ready to offer themselves as sacrifices so that their countries and peoples could live in freedom, happiness and prosperity?

The meeting between Sekou Toure and Seyni Kountche is one of those occasions that gives a new image to bilateral cooperation among nations. Welcome, therefore, to our distinguished guests; may they know that here they are in their second homeland.

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CSO: 4719/610

## 'SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT' ABOUT TO TAKE EFFECT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614

[Text]

The social reorganisation dubbed "Society of Development" by Niger's President Seyni Kountche when he took power almost eight years ago is on the point of taking effect, *AFP* writes.

Its institutions, evolved in two years of thought and debate by a special National Commission, were explained last month to the officials of each of the country's seven administrative districts and to the press by commission chairman and Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs, Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

For Colonel Kountche's ruling Supreme Military Council the Society of Development cannot be compared with theoretical models or existing economic systems: it is an original type of society, peculiar to Niger in its values, bases and approach.

The general aim of the new institutions on a basis of "effective and voluntary participation of all social strata" is to assure a "policy of accelerated, coherent and harmonious development" of the nation.

This month, nationwide "development councils", linking all components of society through their respective associations, start operating. At the base of the administrative pyramid, they will appoint members of a national council.

The council will have the task of suggesting to the government "the fundamental options of the development policy" and can also be consulted by the government on "any other question of national interest". The basic "development

cell" is the village, whose inhabitants, 90 per cent of whom raise crops or livestock, are urged to take part in the national economy by outlining their needs, suggestive ways of fulfilling them and carrying out collective decisions.

The two "motors" of the society of development, from village right through to national level, are the Samariya youth movements and the co-operatives. According to government officials the Samariya are now present in all of the country's 9,000 villages, with the key function of providing organisation, communal help and solidarity. For the past few months Samariya members — 60 per cent of the population of about 5m. is aged under 30 — have been seen mobilising and training villagers and residents of various urban districts in public works projects, including sewerage, the building of dispensaries and water storage facilities, and tree-planting, or cultural and sporting activities.

The Samariya have also been instructed to be "vigilant" and co-operate in maintaining security in its widest sense with the administrative and police authorities.

The co-operatives, which have so far been set up in 60 per cent of villages and should be in every one within three months, organise the productive side of the rural communities. Their key status with the Samariya is shown by the fact that they hold half the seats in the local development councils, ensuring that they can never be outvoted by other bodies.

These other bodies include Islamic associations — Niger is 95 per

cent Moslem — along with the Federation of Trade Unions (the country's only labour federation) and societies representing different social groups, like traders.

By consensus the base councils nominate their delegates to the village or tribal councils, and so on up through the district and regional councils to the national body.

The national council includes a member of the national bureau of every representative body. Women, for instance, through the Association of Women of Niger, are called upon to "participate fully" in national development, despite obstacles arising from traditional or religious customs. The various development councils are chaired either by traditional leaders, such as village or tribal chiefs, or state-appointed officials, such as mayors or departmental prefects. They have authority to undertake all activities of economic, social or cultural development.

As Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou sees it, the "voluntary and effective participation" of the population in development constitutes a proper "apprenticeship for democracy" for a population which is "not yet mature enough to be involved in politics".

The military leadership questions how Niger's inhabitants, almost all of them rural, coming from different tribes scattered over a vast country of 1,227,000 square kilometres (490,000 square miles) barely literate and with a low standard of living, can "think politically". Thus the regime in-



tends to give them responsibility and "wake them up" by allowing them to take charge, progressively and at their own level, of their development, thanks to a decentralised structure for "concertation, consultation and participation".

There is no question, at the moment, of establishing a political system similar to that in developed countries. The government, which is still officially "provisional" and appointed by the Supreme Military Council, will continue to rule without a constitution or general elections.

Political parties, labelled "clans of interests or ideologies", remain strictly banned as being factors in national division.

But Colonel Kountche has recently hinted that there may be one more step towards democracy. In several speeches he has uttered the same phrase: "The National Armed Forces intend in the near future to suggest bases for a new development which will meet the ideals of an adult and mature people."

CSO: 4700/937

MINISTER PRESIDES OVER ANNUAL MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL CADRES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 16 Feb 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Minister of Rural Development Dr Ari Toubou Ibrahim presided yesterday morning at the opening of the annual meeting of agricultural cadres at the Chamber of Commerce. Mamane Oumarou, minister of youth, sports and culture, was present. Dr Ari Toubou Ibrahim explained the importance of the meeting.

"Your meeting opens on the eve of evaluation of the implementation of our 1979-1983 5-year economic and social development plan, which established as top priority the effort toward food self-sufficiency.

"Although an improvement in the food situation was planned for the initial years of the period, the 1981-1982 agricultural season reminded us of the sad reality of climatic quirks and the determining role of rain forecasting in our agricultural production.

"To insure adequate food for the people, we will have had to import more than 100,000 tons of grain over and above our own state supplies, with the help of the international community.

"This is the result of the combination of only an average agricultural season, the present marketing system and the determination of the Supreme Military Council [SMC] and the government to insure that all Nigerians receive a proper supply of basic necessities, particularly food. This is in accord with the historic pledge by the president of the SMC, and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche: 'Let no Nigerian die of hunger.'"

After affirming that the efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency will certainly succeed, the minister added, paraphrasing the head of state: "The government will intensify its policy of hydro-agricultural development as well as measures to significantly increase soil productivity."

"The implementation of this commitment is definitely underway:

"With the launching of the Diffa Project, and soon also the Air Project, all our regions will be covered under the Productivity Project.

"By the end of 1981, more than 1,000 hectares were under development in the river valleys of the Maggia, Goulbi and Komadougou, thus surpassing the projections in the 5-year plan.

"In addition, more than 600 million CFA francs in subsidies were granted for agricultural purposes in the 1982 season."

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CSO: 4719/610

## BRIEFS

EDF AID--It was learned at the European Development Fund [EDF] delegation in Niamey that the EDF has just granted 2 billion CFA francs in nonreimbursable aid to finance four hydro-agricultural projects in the Niger River Valley. They are the development of an irrigated area at Namarde-Goungou (260 hectares), the restoration of the projects of Kama and Karaigorou (300 hectares) and the total restoration of the terrace of Tillaikaina (70 hectares). These projects are to provide employment for a population (farmers and their families) of some 18,000 persons, and the area will have a total production of 12,000 tons of paddy rice and 1,500 tons of fruits and vegetables, the EDF representative in Niger, Gabrielle Von Brochowski, pointed out. She stressed that these projects are part of the Nigerian Government's policy on the one hand of promoting the "integrated development," of the population which is asked to "manage itself," and on the other hand of aiming at food self-sufficiency by diversifying crops and by combining stockraising and agriculture. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Mar 82 p 19]

CSO: 4719/663

## SENEGAMBIA

### BRIEFS

DIOP ON SENEGAMBIA--At the first officially publicised meeting of the Rassemblement Nationale Democratique (RND), its Secretary General, Cheikh Anta Diop, spoke for over an hour on the history of the party and its policies. On the Senegambian confederation, Cheikh Anta said that although the RND supports any move towards African unity he objected to the way in which force had been used in this particular case. The people should have been consulted by referendum on the issue, he added. He appealed to the Government of Senegal to stop the death sentences passed on some of the rebels. Thousands of people attended the meeting, at Tally Boumack, Pikine, and all of the members of the political bureau of the RND were present. Cheikh Anta concluded his speech by asking all those present to register on the electoral list. The RND would be asking the Supreme Court, which is charged with organising the elections, for an extension of the registration period, he added. The RND is one of the older opposition movements in Senegal (it was created in 1976), though it was only last year given its recepissee of legality. It was one of the few, and the most important, of the opposition parties that did not join the --equally outlawed at the time--Coordination de l'opposition Senegalaise (Cosu), an umbrella opposition movement which since the political ouverture has lost much of its influence. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

TAX LAW CHANGES--Prices in cinemas and hotels will increase as a result of modifications to tax laws passed recently at the National Assembly. Value Added Tax (TVA) is now applicable to all petroleum products. Previously, petroleum products were subject to more than one form of taxation. It is not expected that this will immediately affect prices at the pumps, but it will give the government more flexibility to alter prices in the future. TVA on hotel rooms and meals is to be increased by 5.5 per cent to 17 per cent. This measure is expected to boost government revenue by 900m. CFA Francs. Cinemas and other places of entertainment will be even harder hit by the new measures; TVA is to be increased in this area by 10 per cent to 17 per cent. This, it is expected, will produce an extra 150 m. CFA Francs in revenue. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS--Employers' contributions to national insurance schemes are to be increased for both categories by 1 per cent, which will produce 800m. CFA Francs in extra revenue. Contributions to the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement will now be 3 per cent of salary for indigenous employees and 5 per cent for expatriate employees. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

COTTON PRODUCTION--The cotton crop for the 1981/1982 season was 33,000 tonnes, according to the State buying agency, the Societe de Developpement des fibres Textiles (Sodefitex). Average productivity per hectare was 1.2 tonnes. The highest recorded since 1961, when cotton was introduced to the country by the Compagnie francaise des Textiles (CFDT). 1,200 kilos is also higher than the productivity hoped for by 1984 by Sodefitex. Production of cotton last season was 23,000 tonnes. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

SALARY INCREASES--Workers in the private and quasi governmental institutions are to benefit from salary and wage increases. According to a release from the Labour Department, the Combined Joint Industrial Councils have adopted these increases with effect from January 1, 1982. Daily wage workers will have 15 per cent on their daily earnings. Non-pensionable, monthly paid workers earning D517 per month, will also be given an increase of 15 per cent. Workers receiving D518 per month and above are to have an addition of 10 per cent. Increase of monthly paid workers not covered by the council will later be discussed by officials of the Labour Department and the Chamber of Commerce. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY--The Gambia's commitment to parliamentary democracy and all its related aspects which guarantee the rights of freedom and dignity of the individual, has been reiterated by the Speaker of the Gambian Parliament, Alhaji Sir Alieu Jack. Speaking to the standing committee of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers who met in Banjul recently, he said that the establishment of the Senegambia Confederation would in no way affect the Gambia's ties with the Commonwealth. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

PEANUT PURCHASES--The Gambia Produce Marketing Board bought 71,161 tonnes of groundnuts during the week ending January 22. Deliveries of the produce, however, stood at 30,344 tonnes. The biggest buyer was the Gambia Co-operative Union with 52,861 tonnes and delivery of 18,706 tonnes to the Board. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

IMF LOAN--The International Monetary Fund announced last week that it had agreed to provide The Gambia with a \$19m. loan to help with balance of payments problems. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

4700/937



POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES OF THREE SOUTHERN AFRICA MODERATES EXAMINED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 20

[Article by Piet Muller: "Three Black Leaders Dilemmas"]

[Text] It is surprising how similar are the political problems haunting the three black newsmakers of the past 3 weeks.

Newsmaker number one is Zimbabwe's Joshua Nkomo. A man once known as the father of black nationalism in his country, but when black nationalism finally attained its victory he was not allowed to pluck any of the fruits of his struggle.

Nkomo's great political sin is that he does not represent the strongest ethnic group in Zimbabwe. Since Robert Mugabe's surprising election victory Nkomo went into the background and saw his political role as that of mediator and great reconciler of extremes.

He even collaborated wholeheartedly in the creation of a national armed force which consists of elements of all the old militant parties. Time and again he warned his impatient followers not to be hasty and impatient.

Distance

But when, just overnight, Mugabe announced the formation of a fifth brigade consisting only of Shona tribesmen trained by North Koreans, the writing was on the wall. Mugabe was irrevocably on the road to a one-party state which would be dominated by a Shona majority.

Suddenly Nkomo's part in the struggle for freedom was forgotten; his Matabele tribesmen were showed to the sideline and it became clear that they fought 2 years too long for insuring their rights through a civil war. Today Mugabe has the means of blasting to pieces any opposition.

Black newsmaker number two is the South-West's Peter Kalangula, the Ovambo leader who has just broken away from the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance]. Aside from personal ambitions his action must be judged in light of the untenable situation in which the DTA finds itself.

Ever since its establishment the DTA wanted to reconcile everything and everybody. It has wanted to be the medium through which democrats of all colors could form a united front against SWAPO. As a result of this today, these democrats are being taken amiss by young blacks for the obstinacy with which certain whites are refusing to have anything to do with a democratic reform of society in the South-West. For whites of the rightist faction Dirk Mudge, the main personage of the DTA, is the "betrayal" of white interests. Moderates cannot win against extremists; therefore, Kalangula has evidently decided to put as much distance as possible between him and the ruling group before an election.

But in democratic circles it is still expected that he will take the side of the DTA during an election. Yet there are rumors that an election agreement with SWAPO is not so far fetched. The power basis for both lies in Ovambo.

When he stepped out of the DTA meeting hall, for good, somebody is believed to have said: "There goes Robert Mugabe."

#### Take in Tow

The third black leader is Kwazulu's Gatsha Buthelezi who for a long time has desperately been trying to maintain his credibility in South Africa's turbulent black politics.

Chief Buthelezi is an outspoken exponent of dialogue and collaboration and thus far has refused to be taken in tow by radicals. In this respect he has, on several occasions, been at loggerheads with the ANC which has tried to present him as a "government stooge."

His defense against such propaganda is holding fast to his assertion that he will not accept independence for Kwazulu, because he is not going to give up the birthrights of his followers, namely South African citizenship, for a semblance of independence.

In all probability his political ambition goes much further than Kwazulu's frontiers and many people suspect him of wanting to be a respected political figure at a national level. Still he represents the strongest black ethnic group in the country.

His power basis is Inkatha with its 360,000 registered members. Even at its highest point of popularity the ANC was never able to claim that many members and this is something which has made it even more distrusted with respect to the role ahead that it can play in black politics.

As the stream of black people coming to the cities becomes larger, their power base also shifts from the rural districts to the urban. Reportedly Inkatha has already established 18 branches in Soweto. Therefore if Buthelezi wants to stay in the picture he must, from now on, take part in urban politics. However, if he does so, he will be finding himself in sharper clashes with the ANC and with black leaders such as Dr Motlana and Bishop Tutu who see themselves as the true representatives of the urban blacks.

It is therefore important for Chief Buthelezi to maintain his credibility as a moderate who can still influence the mainstream of South African politics. This is probably the consideration which has led to the appointment of the "Buthelezi Commission" which must give thought to the future of Natal and Kwazulu.

The report will be issued in about 2 weeks and the reaction to it will have an important effect on Chief Buthelezi's career. A strongly negative reaction can deal a terrible blow to his prestige and perhaps force him to seek a closer approach to radical groups.

In light of Chief Buthelezi's dilemma it will perhaps be wise for the government not to make any public comments on the recommendations of the report.

7964

CSO: 4701/38

PREDICTABLE REBELLION SEEN AS PURIFICATION OF PARTY

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 20

[Editorial: "The Rebellion"]

[Text] Yesterday's rebellion on the part of 22 members of Parliament out of a total of 142 members, during the parliamentary caucus of the Nationalist Party, is the single most important event in South African politics since the election of the Nationalist Party as the ruling party in 1948. The disruption of unity resulting from the break-away of four members of parliament in 1969, for the purpose of forming the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, presaged yesterday's dramatic rebellion.

However, there was no need for a political observer to predict that the rebellion would take place. It was a matter of figuring out when this would occur and the cause around which the rebellion would crystallize.

Now it has happened and in a certain sense yesterday's handling of it was a relief. The Nationalist Party can now proceed with its reform plan from a position of strength, although with stronger opposition from the far right. But yesterday's rebellion should clear up the troubled waters which have weakened many of the party's actions in recent years. Mr Botha has an excellent chance of restoring to health Nationalist Party ranks through strong leadership and to make the Nationalist Party the party of initiative once again.

Unity

But Mr Botha's first action, after yesterday's break, was that of a leader who believes in unity rather than divisiveness. By granting a week's time to the rebels for reconsidering their actions he is following the road of forbearance and he is trying to avert a split. In this we are in complete agreement with the chief executive.

In the entire dispute, which is revolving around the Nationalist Party's approach to the two colored minority groups which do not have a separate homeland, Mr Botha has held to already accepted views: accepted by Nationalist Party caucuses, by Nationalist Party congresses, by the electorate through ballots and repeatedly in cabinet meetings.

Dr Andries Treurnicht has chosen the coloreds question to raise objections to an article in the Nationalist Party's mouthpiece NAT 80's. In so doing he is persisting with a characteristic hit and run policy.

But when the question of confidence in Mr Botha's leadership was brought up at the caucus yesterday the die was cast and everybody had to say where one stood.

After yesterday's episode a shift in our political parameters has become unavoidable. Nationalists must draw strength from the knowledge that the defection of a small minority can have a salutary effect on the mutual confidence and disposition in the greater party. For instance, this must inspire Nationalists to come out with dedication and zeal in support of their party in next Wednesday's municipal elections.

### Triumphs

The hand of friendship is still outstretched to the rebels, but if they grasp it now it will be on conditions set by the greater elements of the Nationalist Party which patiently endured this tormenting experience, but which is not going to be forced from its course.

This is a sorrowful day for the Nationalist Party. Its history goes far back and behind it there are great triumphs and monumental achievements.

However, the future lies ahead and the future does not wait for those who look back, Dr Treurnicht and his followers must consider this very carefully in the next few days. The door through which they walked out on their own accord remains open.

If the split is not healed the Nationalist Party will be faced with some awfully difficult trials of strength against the party to the left, the Progressives, and to the far right, the whole alliance of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, the Moulder followers, other vermin, and now this other split to boot. This will be putting tremendous demands on the Nationalist Party to put itself in order organization-wise, spiritually and in other respects to resist the attacks. Things could get tough in the Transvaal rural districts, in parts of Pretoria and elsewhere.

This is the hour for standing firmly together and regrouping and this could be even easier than it seems if people would throw their support wholeheartedly behind the leadership of P. W. Botha and his team. They are following a plan of action for getting a hold on South Africa's difficult future.

### Proven Party

This future embraces the following concepts: The Nationalist Party is the party of collectivity; it takes in the fundamentals of self-determination for its own and also people of the same opinion, but having other languages and religions; it promotes a broad white South Afrikanerism moulded on the

inspired slogan of "South Africa First." This motto embraces increasing collaboration on the basis of co-responsibility of the coloreds who do not have a national state of their own.

A solid and broad band of South-Afrikanderism must be formed for facing an enemy who wants to capitalize on our plural society for the purpose of replacing the freedom we now have with a tyranny.

A proven Nationalist Party offers the hope that it can carry through this great task on the basis of a friendly nationalism. In a prevailing sense yesterday's revolt can be the beginning of the Nationalist Party's liberation.

7964

CSO: 4701/39



## SEMINAR URGES YOUTH TO PLAY PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 22 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] One of the important matters which was explained and made clear by the seminar which was prepared by the Youth League and held last week in Dar es Salaam is the importance of the power of youth in carrying out the tasks of the state. This fact was brought out in the speeches of some speakers and in the discussions that followed.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], Mwalimu Nyerere, who was the first speaker when he opened this seminar, called to mind that economic independence in Africa depends on the youth. But Mwalimu added, so that the youth may be able to fulfill their responsibility for bringing about economic independence, they must avoid a desire for money and a life in easy circumstances.

And the deputy chairman of the CCM, Aboud Jumbe, asked the youth to develop the revolution and stressed that the youths have the responsibility for carrying out those matters which are being decided on now and for preparing the people to develop the revolution later.

The important question here is: Which youth of Tanzania will be able to carry out the responsibility before them in bringing about economic independence and developing the revolution of Tanzania and Africa? This is the question which now demands a correct answer.

For, the opinion that the youth are a force to be relied on in developing the revolution has already been expressed many times and no one opposed that opinion. But, there have been no actions corresponding to this opinion. One must ask oneself: Why is this so?

We think that the lack of genuine actions results from the lack of an adequate national policy concerning the development of youth in our country.

We have the Youth League with its regulations. Also, this league has several departments which are concerned with various youth in the country. Certainly, the structure of the Youth League provides a good opportunity for bringing together various youths in the country.

But there is no policy which shows these youth already brought together what to do in order to do their duty of developing the fight to achieve economic independence.

The time has come now for the nation to have a policy like this. It would not be bad if the Youth League took the first step to prepare policy proposals like this and bring them to the party for approval.

It is true that the youths are an important force in the revolution. But, their importance is seen there only when this force is prepared and used well. When good plans are lacking to prepare and use properly the youth of the nation, there is a danger that their strength may be used for destruction rather than for developing social revolution.

Tanzania must take steps quickly to avoid this danger by preparing the youth in theory and practice to obtain the cadres to occupy the front line of our revolution.

9216

CSO: 4749/26

## CITIZENS TOLD TO STOP OR REPORT POOR USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] On page 7 of this newspaper we have published a letter from one of our readers with the headline "Use of Money--Insurance."

The writer of this letter talks about the giving of advances, or money given a worker when he leaves his position to help him in carrying out his work. He would like to say early on that giving advances to workers is fundamental. These funds enable a worker to go where he is sent to carry out his duties without problems relating to housing, food, travel, and other necessary expenses pertaining to his work.

So, giving advances is no extraordinary thing, nor is it anything to be alarmed about. It is a normal thing in the ministries of the government and in the parastatal organizations. But according to this letter there are more than 6 million shillings in the hands of the workers of the Insurance Agency including advances which, either have not been reported on as to how they were used, or their explanation does not tally with the fact that the workers are being asked to pay this money back by deductions from their wages.

Moreover, this letter says that even those with large debt for advances are able to obtain loans. This letter gives the example that an official can have a debt in advances of 40,000 shillings. According to this letter, the official, who owes this amount, should pay 200 shillings per month. By using these figures, this official will be able to pay off the debt in 16 years.

There may be some people who are saying this period is nothing to be very shocked about. But advances are not loans. These are funds whose use must be accounted for, and those which are not used, must be returned immediately. The continued storing up of public funds in the hands of a few officials is one of the uses of public funds.

Thus, this letter must be taken with the seriousness it deserves. And there is no doubt that the upper level management of the Insurance Agency will look carefully into this matter and take the appropriate steps.

Truly, by whatever standard, the writer of this letter has challenged some country-men who see things going backwards but choose to remain silent, whether through fear, or by being profiteers and things of this kind.

We must remember that we all are engaged in, or must be, in an effort to carry out the National Plan for Economic Survival. At this time any step that enables the nation to collect every cent for overall development is important. To make this clear, each one of us must be alert to stop it or speak out when he sees usage of public funds. This is how every citizen with a patriotic spirit must act.

9216

CSO: 4749/26

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED

Government to Fight Guerrillas

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2876, 2 Mar 82 p 21

[Text] Kampala, March 1--The Ugandan Government's patience with opponents is running out and the Army will continue to fight anti-Government guerrillas, Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga said today.

"The Army has been harassed enough and this must stop," Mr Muwanga told journalists here in the wake of heavy shooting in and around Kampala last week.

"Our patience with these characters must not be taken for granted," he said, referring to both guerrillas and the opposition Democratic Party.

At least four people were killed in gunfire and explosions south of Kampala on Saturday, police sources here said today.

Government troops were fighting "bandits" in the area, also the scene of heavy gunfire on Tuesday, the sources said.

It was Uganda's worst violence of the year.

Mr Muwanga warned that any Government soldier caught looting or harassing civilians would be tried and severely punished. Soldiers found firing shots indiscriminately would be locked up, he said.

But no roadblocks would be set up around the capital, he said.

Mr Muwanga's criticism of the Democratic Party follows the party's demand on Friday that Parliament immediately be reconvened to debate the recent violence.

The party also urged that a security committee grouping all political parties and religious organisations be set to find ways of ending the security problems.

The idea was first proposed last year. But the Government rejected the proposal when the Democratic Party insisted that the committee be given legal powers. (A.F.P.)

## Cardinal Lashes Government

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2876, 2 Mar 82 p 20

[Text] Kampala, March 1--The leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Uganda, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, today made a strong protest to the Government over the interruption of last Wednesday's service at Kampala Cathedral and the search of his residence, chancery and the cathedral by Government troops.

A three-page statement by the Cardinal condemned "the inhuman behaviour" of the security forces engaged in the search operations, which he said had resulted in loss of life, injuries to civilians and damage to property.

The Cardinal denied allegations by some soldiers last week that he was personally involved in the attack on the Rubiri military barracks in Kampala last week, and that he was involved in guerrilla training on his farm at Kyankwanzi, west of Kampala.

Cardinal Nsubuga demanded an apology from the Government over last week's incidents, and threatened to boycott all future public functions he might be invited to attend by the Government if the apology was not made.

He condemned the rounding up of about 60 people who were taken from the precincts of the cathedral by soldiers last Tuesday, the day of the attack on the barracks by mortars fired from outside the cathedral.

"This is not the first time that these Government sources have used the Church as a scape-goat in an attempt to hide activities that they were unable to explain honestly to the people of Uganda," the Cardinal said in his statement, which he read out at a press conference attended by journalists and foreign diplomats.

Cardinal Nsubuga said the Uganda Government was being "completely unfair" to implicate the Church just because of the positioning of the mortars. "We are being blamed for not coming out of our rooms to spot who was shooting, while the soldiers themselves could not come out to spot and face those who were shooting," he said.

Cardinal Nsubuga also accused the Government of open violation of the universal declaration of human rights last Tuesday by removing ten wounded people from the Catholic mission hospitals of Rubaga and Nsabya and transferring them to the Mbuya military hospital.

He said there had been shooting and murders every night in Rubaga suburb for the last two weeks and police had failed to intervene. (A.F.P.)



### Reaction to Cardinal's Criticism

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] Kampala, March 5--Renewed violence has been reported in the Gayaza area near Kampala following Government troop deployments in the area this week against anti-Government guerrillas.

Troops were sent to the Gayaza, Kabubbu and Namulonge districts, about 10 miles north of Kampala, following reports of guerrillas in the villages, the Kampala vernacular daily MUNNO reported today.

Distant explosions, possibly from mortars, could be heard in Kampala last night from the north.

The explosions, which were dull and muffled by distance, started at approximately 9.0 p.m. and lasted for about half an hour.

Meanwhile, in a reaction to Roman Catholic Archbishop Emmanuel Nsubuga's criticism of the security forces, the authorities have insisted that security men have a duty to pursue "criminals" wherever they hide, "whether in a cathedral or not."

Cardinal Nsubuga strongly criticised Uganda Army soldiers for halting an Ash Wednesday service at the Rubaga Cathedral in Kampala, to search it and his nearby residence for arms.

The Cardinal demanded an apology from the Uganda Government and threatened to boycott future state functions if it was not forthcoming.

Some lives...

But the official UGANDA TIMES reported today that he had attended no state functions since the 1980 general elections which returned President Milton Obote to power.

The Ugandan Army searched the cathedral last week after anti-government guerrillas positioned mortars in front of the building to lob shells into Lubiri Barracks in Kampala.

The UGANDA TIMES admitted today for the first time that "some lives of innocent people were lost" in subsequent sweeps by the Ugandan Army. (A.F.P.)

### Bomb at Coffee Plant

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 15

[Text] Kampala, March 3--A bomb exploded at the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board central processing plant and stores in Kampala Tuesday, damaging part of the plant and several vehicles parked in the yard outside.

Uganda radio said the explosion caused only slight damage to the coffee processing plant at Bugolobi, three kilometres (two miles) outside Kampala.

The radio, quoting a statement by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda, said a number of people had been arrested in connection with the incident.

The statement said the plant was now working as normal.

All Uganda's coffee exports are collected at the Bugolobi plant for loading into freight trains and trucks to be hauled to Kenya's Indian Ocean port Mombasa for shipping.

Coffee accounts for approximately 97 percent of Uganda's total export revenues. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/911

## BRIEFS

COMMONWEALTH TRAINING TEAM REJECTED--Kampala, February 27--The Government has turned down an offer by the Commonwealth to help train its soldiers because it could not accede to a request that the advisers be granted diplomatic immunity, the official UGANDA TIMES daily reported. The military training team drawn from different Commonwealth countries was due to arrive in Uganda on Wednesday, the daily reported, quoting Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga. Mr Muwanga told local journalists yesterday that the team of Commonwealth instructors had demanded diplomatic immunity while in Uganda, but this precondition was not acceptable to Uganda: "We have so many expatriates in Uganda who do not enjoy diplomatic immunity. Why should the Commonwealth military training team?". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2876, 2 Mar 82 p 21]

CATTLE FROM KENYA--Kampala, March 5--Uganda has ordered about 17,000 head of cattle from neighbouring Kenya under a 13 million-dollar loan from the Abidjan-based African Development Bank (ADB). Only private ranchers will benefit from the ADB loan, which will be managed by the Government-owned Uganda Development Bank. Under the loan, 16,000 heifers and 560 bulls will be imported from Kenya along with cattle vaccines, drugs and ranch equipment, according to an official of the Uganda Development Bank. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 16]

BANKS REPORTED LOSING MILLIONS--Kampala, March 4--Commercial banks in Uganda are reported to be losing millions of shillings annually in bank frauds and forgeries. The banks have been trying to recover from the enormous losses sustained almost three years ago during the Uganda-Tanzania war in which bank property, offices, records and projects were destroyed. Millions of shillings were also lost by the banking system as the henchmen of former dictator Idi Amin fled the country after the war, abandoning debit balances in the banks and making off with securities against which banks had advanced them money. Cash, bank records and papers were also looted from up-country branches during and after the 1979 war which toppled Idi Amin. It is the bank records and papers, like cheque books and bank draft forms looted almost three years ago, which are now being used in the bank frauds and forgeries. According to Henry Kaijura, Chairman and Managing Director of the Uganda Commercial Bank, bank forgeries in Uganda have reached alarming proportions, "to the extent that banking has become an extremely hazardous business." "Unfortunately, the crooks seem to catch up with whatever measures we introduce in a matter of weeks," Mr Kaijuka said. "And the culprits who are apprehended get released almost immediately by police without followup. The situation is very grave." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 15]

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